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INEBRIETY AND CRIMES.

BY G. THOMANN.

NEW YORK.

1889.



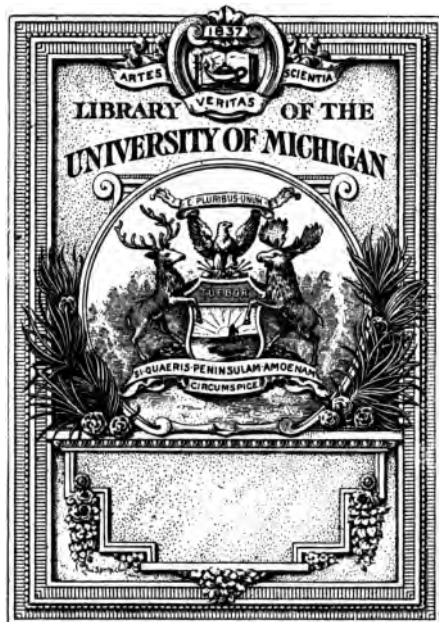
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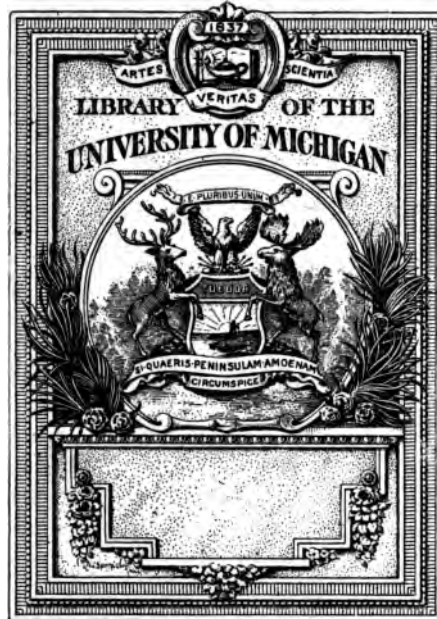
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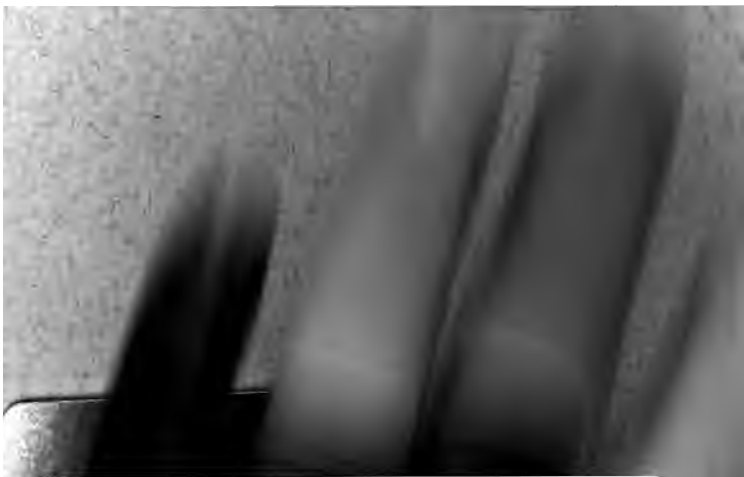
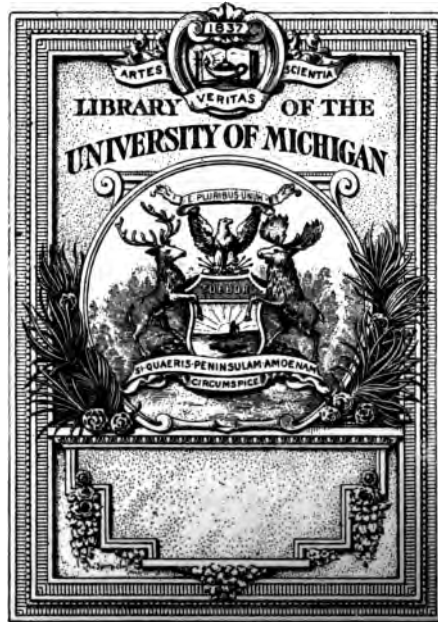
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INTRODUCTION.

Habent sua fata libelli. Paradoxical as it may seem, the present booklet had its *fata* even before it was born. About a year ago the showing of the statistics herein summarized and explained, were briefly mentioned in a report which contained the explicit statement that a pamphlet designed to supplement previous publications relative to the causes of crimes, would probably be ready for distribution within a few months after the date of said announcement. Busily engaged in another work, which demanded immediate attention, the writer, much against his inclination and contrary to his fixed purpose, was compelled to postpone the fulfillment of his promise until to-day. In the meantime this unpretending sketch, while yet in an embryonic state, passed through all the trying phases of public criticism; and its prospective perpetrator—so far, at least, as friendly reviews were concerned—found himself in a position similar to that of certain poets, of whom Heine, referring to their frequent announcements of forth-coming works that never came forth, said that they were getting their glory and fame on the credit-system. Unfortunately, this parallel does not strictly apply to the present case, for there was little fame and less glory to be gotten. The very reverse is true. Yet this misfortune is not without its compensating features, seeing that it places at the disposal of the writer a considerable quantity of valuable material from which to select a preface.

In availing himself of this opportunity, the writer naturally gives preference to a review which, without being either extremely adverse or unduly favorable, contains the clearest statement of all that which a preface should set forth. The right to criticise the criticism is not waived; it will be exercised at the proper time.

[Editorial article in the Evening Post of June 9, 1888.]

DRUNKENNESS AND CRIME.

The brewers in this country run a "literary bureau," and at the recent annual convention of the United States Brewers' Association in St. Paul the manager of the Bureau, Mr. G. Thomann, presented an interesting study on the causes of crime, with a view to showing that the temperance lecturers are all wrong in attributing most of it to drunkenness. Mr. Thomann has kept account of the various crimes committed in the country, as reported by the press of this city, for a considerable period, and summarizes the causes given for the acts. The total number of murders which could be traced to their origin was 859, of which, the summary says, "266 were caused by love or lust, and their offsprings, jealousy and infidelity, or by domestic infelicity, with its multiform causes, to which latter incompatibility of temperament contributes the lion's share; 122 were caused by greed, the object of the murder being robbery; 196 by violent eruptions of rage and like passions, or by malice, revenge, etc.; 34 by political or religious differences; 30 by insanity, including hallucinations of a religious nature, and 98 by liquor. The remainder—113—were traceable to complicated causes, with which intoxication had absolutely nothing to do." Of 436 suicides, 58 were caused by love or lust, 47 by domestic infelicity, 81 by insanity, 56 by liquor, and 199 by other causes, principally destitution, despair, homesickness, and failures of all kinds. Of 52 cases of arson, 29 were attributed to greed of gain, 9 to malice, 8 to insanity, 1 each to domestic infelicity and political differences, 7 to other causes, and only 2 to liquor. "In the long list of cases of adultery, bribery, abortion, forgery, burglary, embezzlement, defalcations of all kinds," says Mr. Thomann, "one looks in vain for liquor as the cause, while in a large proportion of them the primary causes appear to afford a strong warrant for the standing theory of the French detective police: '*Cherchez la femme*.'"

The first thing to be said about this showing is that the compiler must expect it to be received with distrust, because it is impossible to avoid the suspicion that, consciously or unconsciously, it minimizes the importance of drunkenness as a cause of crime. There is no doubt that drunkenness is really responsible at bottom for many a crime which may apparently be attributed to some other cause. Thus, among the murders ascribed to "domestic infelicity, with its multiform causes," there must unquestionably have been not a few in which the unhappiness that precipitated the crime was due to habits of intoxication. In like manner, it is fair to suppose that a good many of the "violent eruptions of rage and like passions" were heated to the degree of murder by alcohol. So among the 199 cases where suicide is ascribed to "destitution, despair, homesickness, and failures of all kinds," there were unquestionably many where the destitution and failure had been caused by drink, even if it be true that the victim was not drunk at the time. Moreover, a considerable percentage of crimes not committed by drunkards are referable to drunkenness by heredity, the criminal tendency being really traceable to a besotted parent.

At the same time, after making proper allowances, there is no reason to doubt the correctness of Mr. Thomann's claim that a large proportion of the worst crimes, like murder, arson, and robbery, are not in any way referable to alcohol. A striking proof of this is furnished by the experience of Maine—the State which has waged the most earnest warfare upon alcohol for the past generation. There is no doubt whatever that in the rural districts of Maine there is far less drunkenness now than there was a generation ago, and the rural population being so large a majority of the whole, this statement must hold true of the whole State; yet the statistics show that crime has greatly increased in Maine during the past generation. Since Judge Goddard, of Portland, recently called attention to this matter, we have asked him to furnish us a fuller statement than was given in his Port-

land speech, and he has kindly complied. He contrasts the number of convicts in the State Prison for the year 1851, the last year before the prohibitory law went into effect, with the number for the year 1886, the last for which full reports are available, with this result:—

	1851.	1886.
Murders.....	4	37
Manslaughter.....	1	5
Arson.....	4	7
Robbery.....	0	1
Piracy.....	0	2
Other high crimes.....	5	13
	14	65

Judge Goddard has served with distinction upon the Bench, and his opinions are the fruits of thirty years' observations. To an inquiry whether the incoming of French Canadians and other foreigners may not largely account for the change, he says: "Of our 37 murderers, only 4 are of alien birth, and 25 are natives of Maine. Of our 238 felons, less than 19 per cent. are alien born, while nearly 75 per cent. are natives of New England, and more than 65 per cent. were born in Maine." As might be inferred from these figures, Judge Goddard says, a full proportion of murders and other high crimes occur in rural communities, which are free from a foreign element. The vacillating policy of the State in regard to capital punishment of late years, he thinks, has tended to encourage murder, particularly in cases of robbery, as the penalty is the same for both crimes.

Judge Goddard's view is strengthened by some valuable statistics compiled by Mr. G. S. Bean, Warden of the Maine State Prison. In response to an inquiry as to his observations, Mr. Bean writes *The Evening Post*: "In connection with the consideration of the causes of crime, and of intemperance as one of them, I have reviewed the declarations made on the arrival of each convict at the prison, from December 1, 1880, to December 1, 1887, which in the main I believe correct, with the following result:—

" Whole number committed.....	375
Used liquor, 'none'.....	124
Used liquor, 'some'.....	163
Used liquor, 'immoderately'.....	88 "

It will be observed that one-third of the whole number were total abstainers, and only one-quarter claimed to have used liquor immoderately. Of the 163 who had used liquor "some," it seems reasonable to believe that it could not have been the cause of their crimes in more than half the cases. This would make a majority of the crimes attributable to other causes than alcohol. In considering these figures it is to be remembered that the tendency is very strong for the convict to ascribe all his troubles to strong drink. As a keen student of prison problems once said: "If you find a bad man in prison, whom no one would trust, corrupt in every fibre of his being, and you ask him, 'Friend, what brought you to this prison?' he will look at you, size you up, and reply, 'Whiskey.' That explanation relieves him of all moral responsibility, don't you see?"

Mr. Frederick H. Wines, a thorough investigator of social questions, presented an interesting report on the causes of pauperism and crime to the National Conference of Charities and Correction in 1886, in which he took the same ground as Mr. Thomann and Judge Goddard. "That intemperance causes any very large amount of crime, properly so called, I do not believe," said Mr. Wines. "This is the opinion of the great majority of those who have the actual custody of the criminal classes. I have over and over again met the wardens of our penitentiaries in conventions and in their respective prisons, and have discussed with them this very question. They

will tell you, almost without exception, that while intemperance leads to disorder, and drunkenness is in itself contrary to law, and there are many people in prison who are there for the violation of the liquor laws, and there are many criminals who resort to the use of intoxicating liquors—some of them to excess—yet there are comparatively few who actually belong to the criminal class (professional thieves, burglars, forgers, perjurers, murderers, and other convicts of high grade) whose crimes can be traced directly to the use of intoxicating drinks. In fact, a great many of our worst criminals are total abstainers."

All of this is quite aside from the question of the real evils of drunkenness. The utmost claims of the brewers' literary bureau may be allowed without weakening the real argument against intoxication and against the saloon as the breeder of intoxication. The drunkard may never kill anybody, and yet beat his wife, abuse his children, waste all his earnings in a rum-shop, and reduce his family to want. That drunkenness is a most fruitful cause of poverty and domestic unhappiness, if not the most fruitful, no candid person can doubt; that the saloon is the root of many of the worst evils which now afflict us is equally certain. The temperance people have plenty of arguments on their side, even if it is shown that rum is not the cause of all the crime in the world.

Having failed to find in the newspapers the full text of the lecture commented upon in the foregoing article, the writer addressed a letter to Hon. C. W. Goddard, and received the following reply:—

PORTLAND, June 25, 1888.

Gallus Thomann, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR—The enclosed is the substance of my address at the annual meeting of the Congregational Club, of Portland, at the Preble House, in this city, on the evening of May 14. My remarks were extemporaneous in the sense that they were not committed to writing and not designed for publication. They have attracted far greater attention than I anticipated, although, perhaps, not more than the importance of the subject justifies. I have for the past ten years or more regarded the multiplication of murder and other crimes of violence as, perhaps, the most alarming and darkest portents of the age. If anything that I have said or written is instrumental in arousing our moral, religious and patriotic citizens to the dangers of the situation, and to an effort to ascertain the cause and apply the remedy, I shall be abundantly thankful. I enclose an account of still another probable murder in our State. It is the fourth in the State capital within two months. Your obedient servant, C. W. GODDARD.

As the full text of the lecture has not yet been printed elsewhere, the writer feels justified in reproducing it here, confident that the opinions expressed and experiences detailed therein will arouse unusual interest, because they must, in view of the recent death of Hon. C. W. Goddard, be regarded as the last public utterances of a man who, having lived in the oldest prohibitory State of the Union, and devoted many years of his life to the study of the question, found and pronounced Prohibition to be worse than a complete failure.

ADDRESS BY HON. C. W. GODDARD, OF PORTLAND, MAINE.*

Mr. President, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Club :—
I fear that my answer may not be an agreeable one, and I am not unaware that—

The bringer of unwelcome news
Hath but a losing office ;

but, as you have done me the honor to make a plain inquiry, I trust that you will pardon me for making a frank and honest reply, with my reasons, leaving you to judge whether I am justified by the facts.

My answer is, that if I were dictator, I should be inclined to issue a ukase to our various national reformers, reminding them of the Divine test, " By their fruits ye shall know them," and demanding of each how much, if anything, his special reform has accomplished toward the promotion of the peace, good order and safety of society. The first reform which I would enforce, were it in my power, would be—adequate protection for the lives and limbs of peaceable, law-abiding citizens; security against the incendiary, the robber, the ravisher, the anarchist and the assassin.

The undeniable fact which prompts this answer is the enormous multiplication of crimes of violence in our midst during the lifetime of most of you, and within the memory of many of us. I pronounce it an undeniable fact, because the evidence is incontrovertible and manifest, but time forbids me to spread the details before you on this occasion. I confine myself to a few plain facts and figures—to documentary evidence from our own State.

I will compare the present generation with the last. Going back thirty-six years, we find a population of nearly 600,000 in Maine. I hold in my hand the Warden's Report for 1851,

* A dispatch from Portland, Maine, announcing the death of Hon. C. W. Goddard gives the following brief account of the life of the deceased :—

"He was one of the foremost citizens of Portland, as he was of his native State, and had held many prominent offices of trust during his career. He was born Dec. 29, 1825, was graduated from Bowdoin College at the head of his class in 1844 and from the Harvard Law School two years later. He began the practice of law at Auburn, being the first attorney in Androscoggin County, and in 1858 was elected to a seat in the State Senate, of which he was made President in 1859. Under Lincoln he represented the country at Constantinople as Consul-General from 1861 to 1865, and on his return reopened his law practice at Portland. He was Judge of the Cumberland County Superior Court from 1868 to 1871, was Postmaster of Portland from 1871 to 1884, Sole Commissioner for the revision of the Maine Statutes, 1881-1883, and had been Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the Maine Medical School since 1873.

"Mr. Goddard leaves a widow, daughter of the late ex-Governor Anson P. Morrill and niece of the late Secretary of the Treasury, Lot Morrill, and six children, four sons and two daughters. Mrs. Goddard, with her daughters and youngest son, is at present in Dresden. The funeral will take place on Tuesday from the First Parish Church, at which Dr. Thomas Hill will officiate. Judge Goddard was a prominent member of the Cumberland Bar Association, the Bowdoin Alumni Association of Maine, and the American Peace Association."

showing the whole number of felons in our State prison at that time to be 83, of whom 4 were murderers, and 10 others had been sentenced for dangerous crimes of violence. So much for the year 1851. Since that time we are only too well aware that our population has been nearly stationary, having gained only about $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for three decades, although our wealth has increased 135 per cent., and our public expenditure for educational purposes has been immensely augmented during that period. Here is our last State Prison Report (for 1887), and what do I read? An actual reduction in the number of its inmates as the fruit of advancing intelligence, wealth and reform? Unfortunately not. Do we find even that, under the influence of our legislation and other causes at work during the past thirty-six years in the moral, social, religious, political, educational and financial world, murder and other crimes of violence, and high crime in general have been so far restrained as merely to keep pace with population, increasing only 11 per cent.? Far otherwise. At the close of 1887, we find no less than 165 felons within the walls of that dungeon, besides a large number of other felons distributed among the five work-jails which it was found necessary to build, some fifteen years ago, to receive the overflow from the prison. I am not aware of the present number of such work-jail felons, but in 1878 a legislative inquiry elicited the information that they amounted to 68. Unless they have diminished during the past decade, we must have now in Maine 233 felons undergoing the punishment of their crimes, while our dangerous criminals now amount to 60, and our murderer's row stretches out to 33. During the present year we have had a homicide monthly, so that we have now in our jails 5 more murderers who have been found guilty by a jury (or are sure to be as soon as they can be put on trial), to say nothing of a sixth who blew out his own brains after assassinating his three children.

Adding these last cases, we shall soon have 38 murderers, 65 dangerous criminals and 238 felons, indicating an increase of 174 per cent. in felony, 307 per cent. in dangerous crimes of violence, and 850 per cent. in murder. Christian fellow-citizens, is it not appalling that in the face of our boasted progress in education, art, refinement, temperance-legislation and reforms generally, such a frightful increase of lawlessness and brutality should have proceeded almost in geometrical ratio, filling the State with violence and recalling the lurid prophecies of the last days? But, more amazing still is the apparent indifference of our moral and religious community

to this decadence of public morals, this dissolution of public order.

It really makes very little difference whether our reformers are accomplishing their specific professed objects or not.

If not, then they have confessedly failed; but, if successful, such success is little better than failure, because it demonstrates its impotence to check the influx of high crime and the disintegration of the social fabric. For every right-minded man will admit that a government which cannot or will not effectually punish and restrain violence and assassination is a hopeless failure. I confess, my friends, that it sometimes seems to me that too many of our reformers are seated far out on the branches of the tree of sin and crime, clipping off a blossom here and a twig there, and occasionally, perchance, sawing off their own perch and coming down with it, while few axes are laid at the root, in the good old vigorous fashion of John the Baptist. Do you not agree with me that it is high time for our reformers to render an account of their stewardships; to explain why public morals have been going down while their particular reforms have been going up; how it happens that all their efforts for the general good have been neutralized, and worse than neutralized; to give us a solution of this "mystery of iniquity?" Do not understand me to attribute the multiplication of murder and other high crime in our community to the existence of reformers or to the progress of their reforms, although I am inclined to believe that if there had been an equal diminution of violence and lawlessness, they would have been disposed to take a large share of the credit to themselves; I only maintain that they have proved themselves powerless to resist or check it. In my opinion, this malign aspect of modern society is largely attributable to the pernicious influence of skepticism, materialism and religious indifference. Too many men, and too many women, have ceased to fear God, or even to believe in His personal existence.

Others have been so afraid of forming an erroneous conception of His Being or Attributes, that they have gradually accustomed themselves to dismiss Him almost altogether from their minds: "God is not in all their thoughts." Erroneous beliefs in reference to the Deity are safer than indifference or disbelief. When the minister asked a woman of his congregation if her husband feared God, truth compelled her to hesitate; but one of their urchins came to her relief with the prompt reply, "Yes, he does; for although dad never goes to meeting, he always takes his gun when he goes out Sundays."

Men, nowadays, are getting in the habit of going out Sundays, without taking their guns, and not going to meeting, either. I am afraid that there may be too much truth in the reproaches of the Roman Catholic clergy that we are giving our children a godless education. What tendency has mere intellectual enlightenment to elevate the morals of a community? Is it not, on the contrary, liable to lower them by disturbing the normal balance and equipoise of the faculties?

Vainglorious boasting of the superiority of our refinement, culture and civilization over that of our ancestors, is a cheap but not very manly or wise exhibition of complacency and vanity, especially when we forget to keep truth on our side. I confess that my gorge rises when I hear degenerate sons of noble progenitors stigmatize the founders of our State and of New England as "a nation of drunkards." I never believed the accusation to be just; it must have been a gross exaggeration.

But, true or false, I am not ashamed to assert in this presence (and I challenge contradiction here or elsewhere) that the first two hundred years of New England history, from 1620 to 1820, were more glorious in achievement in every department of human progress, were more fruitful in material, moral, intellectual, political and religious advancement, than any two centuries in any other country since the apostolic age; that our Pilgrim and Puritan forefathers did more to build up integrity, manhood, righteousness, sound morality and sound piety (not forgetting, meanwhile, to multiply wealth and their own numbers too), to establish law and liberty, to make life safe, prosperous and desirable for themselves and their posterity, than any equal number of men ever did in the same length of time and under similar perils, trials and disadvantages.

To them, under God, we owe all that we have and are; for us they braved the fury of the wintry ocean, the barbarities of the savages and the terrors of the wilderness; for us they planted the church, the school-house, the college and the courthouse; for us they conquered national independence and established a free republican government from the great lakes to the gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific; they secured and maintained almost perfect and absolute security of life and limb throughout the length and breadth of New England. If such a race of men were "a nation of drunkards," let us, too (on the principle laid down by President Lincoln in regard to General Grant's whiskey), become a nation of just such drunkards as soon as possible, provided that there is no other means of regaining their sterling and priceless virtues, against

which their failings, magnify them to our hearts' content, are but as "the small dust of the balance."

It is not my purpose to antagonize art, refinement, culture, estheticism, manners, style, and all the innumerable graces of polite life; education and temperance are not to be undervalued, and are not, in my opinion, likely to be; but, after all, what are any or all of them really worth without the cardinal virtues of honesty, love of liberty, righteousness and reverence for law? "These ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone." Let us hope that our community is beginning to learn that nothing can save from perdition a people which forgets God, sympathizes with crime, dishonors the family relation and fails to protect from murder or outrage the persons of its law-abiding sons and daughters.

Whatever may have been the faults of our ancestors, these were not among them, "their enemies being their judges." Pardon me for suggesting that this age needs more preaching upon the exceeding sinfulness of sin and less reference to the ornamental parts of it. The public conscience needs to be thoroughly aroused to the fundamental requirements of the law of God and the law of man, the indispensable condition of life in this age or in any age.

INEBRIETY AND CRIMES.

In expatiating on the evils resulting from drunkenness, few lecturers or writers fail to dwell with particular emphasis upon the proportion of crimes which, in their opinion, must be ascribed to the abuse of intoxicants. This proportion appears to grow very rapidly of late years; in fact, taking for granted the correctness of the data produced by these persons at different times and under various circumstances, its growth seems to keep pace with the constantly increasing diffusion of prohibitory ideas. On the other hand, evidences of a less fanciful origin and character show us that in our land temperate drinking-habits are progressing at a marvelous rate. The latter phenomenon is undeniable; the evidences of it rest upon the annual reports of the Federal Revenue Office. But this is not all that complicates the question. Mr. Wines's masterly work on the defective, dependent and delinquent classes (vol. xxi. of the U. S. Census of 1880) shows a disproportionate increase of crimes. Hence the question which confronts us is this: Incontestable statistics, emanating from official sources, demonstrate (1) an unprecedented decrease in the consumption of ardent liquors, which *ipso facto* proves a corresponding diminution of intemperance; (2) a disproportionate increase of crimes. On the other hand, we have it, partly on Prohibitionist authority, that the influence of total-abstinence upon the masses of the people has never been more powerful than during the past ten or fifteen years; that since then a number of States have adopted prohibitory laws, while the yearly accessions to the ranks of the so-called temperance party increase in geometrical progression. On the same authority we have it, that the proportion of crimes attributable to inebriety is constantly ascending. Were it the writer's purpose to base his conclusions upon these premises, it would indeed be "difficult not to write a

satire," and an exceedingly short one, at that; but conclusions will be drawn later. For present purposes it suffices to state that prominent Prohibitionists assert that at present the proportion of crimes here in question ranges from 90 to 95 per cent.

Here, then, we have an asseveration which, were it true, would reduce moral statistics and philosophy and all other social and moral sciences to an astoundingly simple formula; questions of stupendous magnitude, involving the most profound problems that ever engaged the master-minds of ancient and modern times, would be solved by a simple act of the law-maker; and the hitherto impenetrable mystery which enshrouds the soul-life of man, would at once be dispelled. More than that, the means by which the millennium could be brought about, would be placed within our reach; for if, by simply annihilating intoxicants, 90 per cent. of crimes could be banished out of the world, the remaining ten per cent., far from detracting from the blissful purity and angelic beatitude of our existence, would but tend, by force of contrast, to intensify our consciousness and enjoyment thereof. It would be a prohibitory, a sort of Moslemized, millennium, of course; for that joyful sabbath of a thousand years which Irenæus, and after him a long succession of Fathers, depicted to the faithful, promised a superabundance of *wine* free to all, evidently because mundane happiness could not be conceived without it.

This is, in effect, what such an assertion means and implies; and, even if we accept the figures of the more moderate advocates of Prohibition—those of Judge Noah Davis, for instance, who fixes the proportion at 80 per cent.—the inevitable inference is, that modern psychology, moral philosophy, and particularly that profound science, of which Quetelet is the founder and Oettingen the acknowledged authority, are all sheer nonsense. It is difficult, indeed, to treat such theories seriously. An educated person certainly may be excused for being tempted to regard them much as any enlightened reader of our time looks upon such fifteenth-century phantasms as we find in Andrea's *Universal Reformation of the Whole Wide World*, in which an imaginary conference of moralists and legislators, assembled at Delphi, is represented as discussing measures for

redressing human misery, with the result that of the Seven Wise Men of Greece, associated with Cato and Seneca, each proposes a different commandment or prohibition, according to his conception of the chief source of evil. The Prohibitionists are represented there in the persons of Chilo, Cleobulus, Bias and Cato—the first wishing to forbid the use of the precious metals, as the cause of greed; the second, that of iron, as the means of war; the third, intercourse between different nations; and the fourth, intercourse with women, provided that the Eternal Powers could be persuaded to send another deluge, designed exclusively for the destruction of the gentler sex.* The parallel will be admitted to be perfect, and for this reason it is introduced here, not, as might be surmised, in a spirit of levity. While contemptuously smiling at these vagaries of Prohibitionists, the educated reader will deem it almost impossible that any person of ordinary intelligence and common education should dare to put credence in them. One surely must not read the teachings of ancient or modern moralists and philosophers to understand that the human mind and heart are swayed by innumerable passions and emotions, which constantly engender, and from the beginning of mankind have filled the earth with, vices and crimes. It is not necessary that one should read either Aristotle or Plato, either Seneca or Cato, either Kant or Schopenhauer, Priestley or Hume, to understand that the “fundamental problems of ethics” cannot be solved by pouring all intoxicants into the ocean, and forbidding, by statute, a renewal of the supply. If one can but barely read his Bible and trace therein the motives of crime and vice from the day on which Cain, called to account for the murder of his brother, failed to put in a plea of intoxication or emotional insanity, to the day when sober Judas Iscariot betrayed the “wine-bibber” Christ (who died upon the cross to redeem a corrupt world), and thence on to the end of the wonderful book, he will readily perceive the utter absurdity of attributing to intoxicants that which is the

* If, as is not unlikely, the reader fail to find this rare book, he may turn to De Quincey's *Rosicrucians and Freemasons*, where he will find an entertaining account of this part of it.

outcome of the inherent imperfections of human nature and the consequent defectiveness of our social organism. He will surely wonder that clergymen should spread this false doctrine, seeing that neither the "tables of stone, written with the finger of God," and delivered to Moses upon Mount Sinai; nor the teachings of Christ afford any warrant for it, which they undoubtedly would, if drinking were really, as Prohibitionists represent it, the sin of sins, the mother of ninety-five per cent. of crimes. He will conclude, reluctantly perhaps, that these modern moralists blasphemously repudiate the wisdom of the All-Wise, seeing that, according to their notions, he omitted from his laws and precepts the paramount command: "Thou shalt not drink." He will wonder why, if drink be really the dread destroyer of man, morally and physically, so little is narrated of its consequences in that grand old book, whose pages teem with descriptions of the horrible results of carnal passion in its multiform manifestations: adultery, incest, bestiality and sodomy; and of the evil wrought by covetousness, envy, anger, brutality, hate, jealousy, cruelty, rancor, malice, greed of power, ambition, tyranny, intolerance, and innumerable other passions and vices. Applying his Bible-reading to his own time and surroundings, he will conclude that to-day, as in the days of Sodom and Gomorrah, all evils proceed from the impurity which man brings into the world, and which the fierce struggle for existence, or the influence of a defective social organism, or any one or more of an interminable chain of known agencies, may or may not develop into vice and crime, but which total abstinence from drink surely cannot eradicate. He will understand that drunkenness, like gluttony, cruelty, sensuality, or any other vice, is but a manifestation of that innate impurity, aggravated by defective education, pernicious example, corrupting surroundings, misrule, physical want, bodily ailments, and a thousand other circumstances, which, in their conjunction, make up the dark side of human life.

In summing up his observations and impressions, he might use the words of the Evangelist: "For out of the heart proceed evil thoughts, murders, adulteries, fornications, thefts, and

false witness." (*Matt.* xv. 19.) In this common-sense view philosophy, history, and sociology will sustain him.

It is no longer an open question whether human free-will is or is not shaped by motives which appeal with determining force to certain inclinations inherent in the individual, and necessarily induce actions in accord with both. This is not saying anything against free-will in the common acceptation of the term. A free-agent may "will," for instance, to benefit mankind by giving away the treasures he has gathered and hoarded during a lifetime; but if this free-agent be a born miser, his free-will can never and will never manifest itself in that way. The motive of philanthropy finds no responsive inclination in his character, and, therefore, remains inert. Conscious of the fact that the polemist among our opponents belong almost exclusively to two well-known religious denominations, we cannot but be aware that, in entering upon the field of philosophical necessity, we tread upon dangerous ground; it is not intended, however, to tarry upon it very long. Kant, who held the doctrine of philosophical necessity to be compatible with that of free-will, says that "whatever conception, in a metaphysical sense, one may form of free-will, he must admit that its manifestations (*i. e.*, human actions), like all other natural events, are determined by natural laws." In his "Doctrine of Philosophical Necessity" Priestly asserts: "Without a miracle, no volition or action of any man could have been otherwise than it has been. Hume, in his "Essay on Liberty and Necessity," puts it in this way: "The conjunction between motives and voluntary actions is as regular and uniform as that between the cause and effect in any part of nature." The objections which the religionist may, and probably will, urge against these authorities can easily be anticipated, and it may be well to re-inforce these utterances by others of similar purport, but emanating from sources viewed with less suspicion by the pious. "The groundwork of the character of an individual," says Macaulay, in his *History of England* (vol. i., chap. 3), "may be said to be the same when he is a rude and thoughtless schoolboy and when he is a refined and accomplished man;" which amounts to saying that the character is born with the

individual that bears it. Draper, in his "Intellectual Development of Europe," asserts that man "in part submits to the free-will impulses of himself and others, in part he is under the inexorable dominion of law." This idea is more strongly emphasized by the same author in these statements: 1. "That the course of communities bears an unmistakable resemblance to the progress of an individual, and man is the archetype or exemplar of society;" and, 2. "Social advancement is as completely under the control of natural law as bodily growth. The life of an individual is a miniature of the life of a nation."

It requires little sagacity to discern that the laws which govern the life of the individual are not only those which are written in his heart. His defects are born with him; the aggregate defects of all individuals are the defects of society; individual and society act and react upon each other, until the former appears as the miniature of the latter; but, to quote a recent work on ethics:* "Society as a whole acquires new characteristics at different stages of growth, which are only explicable through its history," and it is but an inevitable corollary that the character of the average individual undergoes a similar change in the progress towards a higher moral level. The question of heredity, which will be adverted to later, plays an important part in a systematic consideration of our subject, and not only the physiologists, but also the ethnologists, can offer us much light on this complex subject. Draper, very aptly, says that "meteorology, to no little extent, influences the morals." The doctrine of philosophical necessity (of which the Evangelist's words, before quoted, may be styled an epitome) considered in connection with the sociologists' theory of uniform laws, is not—as the writer was told some time ago by a clergyman of prohibitory proclivities—a fatalistic argument against the necessity of education and moral training. Education and moral training open our eyes to the difference between good and evil; but the knowledge thus acquired does not constitute morality. St. Paul says: "For the good that I would, I do not; but the evil which I would not, that I do." (*Romans* vii. 19.)

* "The Science of Ethics," by Leslie Stephen. (Putnam edition, p. 112.)

Unless we adopt this doctrine, how shall we account for the fact that men who were brought up under the benign influence of virtuous parents, endowed with all the advantages of education, removed at once from vitiating surroundings, pernicious examples and temptations, placed in a position of affluence and ease, yet sink to the lowest level of depravity, and end their days in a felon's cell; while, on the other hand, men born and reared in the slums, surrounded by corruption, constantly tempted and exposed to want and misery, yet remain virtuous, and by force of intellect and character rise to eminence among the best of their contemporaries?

Whatever the reader's answer may be, let him contemplate the following table, representing a scrap-book full of clippings from newspapers, detailing crimes and offenses committed, or alleged to have been committed, by clergymen during *eleven* months of the past and present year. These reports have been collected by Mr. Ellis Wainwright of St. Louis, with the intention of publishing them in pamphlet-form, as a reply to the oft-repeated, but never substantiated charge that brewers and liquor-dealers are a lot of conscienceless individuals, agents of crime, and promoters of immorality. The gentleman's object was to place in parallel columns the number and nature of crimes committed by clergymen and by brewers within the same space of time; but he could not carry out the latter part of his intention, *because during all these months, in which so many crimes—some of them shockingly atrocious—have been committed by clergymen, not a single brewer has been arrested for any offense involving moral turpitude.* With Mr. Wainwright's kind permission the table is inserted here, not with any intention of casting reflections upon a profession which every rational man regards as one of the most necessary and strongest, if not the strongest, support of society as at present constituted; but simply as a refutation of the absurd claim that, to use Milton's words, "that which enters into a man," whether it be alcohol or theology, can radically change his character, the qualities of heart born with him.* The

* It is not intended to deny that intoxication excites to certain crimes; our object is to show what proportion of such crimes is due to intoxication, and to prove that even this proportion is due primarily, not to drink, but to vicious disposition, aggravated by intoxication.

list represents the "black sheep" of a profession highly respected and deservedly esteemed as one of the main props of our social organism. We wish this to be distinctly understood as our opinion of the clergy, and emphasize it again, in order that zealots may have no opportunity of impugning our motives and of misconstruing into an attack upon religion, what is simply a statement of the wrong-doings of some of those who profess it.

Name and date of Newspaper Containing Report.	Nature of Report.	Name of Alleged Offender.	Residence of Alleged Offender.	Alleged Offense, or Crime.	Place of Alleged Offense, or Crime.	Remarks.
N. Y. Herald, April 3, 1888.	Local.	Rev. Arthur Chas-ter.	Brooklyn N. Y.	Deception.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Expelled from the Congregational As'n.
N. Y. Sun, April 2, 1888.	Dispatch from St. Albans, Vt.	Rev. B. Hill.	Georgia, Vt.	Bigamy.	Georgia, Vt.	Held in \$1,000 for trial.
Sedalia Democrat, April 1, 1888.	Local.	Elder Charles L. Dillman.	Odin, Ill.	Seduction.	Odin, Ill.	Arrested and held for trial.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat, April 5, 1888.	Local.	Rev. M. Herberg.	(?)	Adultery.	(?)	Divorce granted.
N. Y. World, April 6, 1888.	Middletown, Ct.	Rev. Chas. Millen.	Brooklyn.	Indecency.	Brooklyn.	Dismissed from Church.
N. Y. Sun, April 9, 1888.	Roxbury, N. Y.	Rev. L. E. Schuster.	Watson, N. Y.	Adultery.	Roxbury.	Deposed Bapt. Minister.
Camden (N. J.) Courier, April 11, 1888.	Local.	Rev. F. F. Smith.	Centerville, N. J. (?)	Indecency.	East Camden, N. J.	Held under bail.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat, April 12, 1888.	Dispatch from Elizabethtown, Ill.	Rev. G. W. Stevens.	Rock Creek, Ill.	Procuring abortion.	Rock Creek, Ill.	Indicted for murder.
Philadelphia Item, April 15, 1888.	Local.	Deacon W. Plum.	Philadelphia.	Adultery.	Philadelphia.	Action for divorce.
N. Y. Herald, April 19, 1888.	Dispatch from Sardis, Miss.	Rev. Sid. Hibbler.	Sardis, Miss.	Adultery.	Sardis, Miss.	Rev. Hibbler killed by husband.
N. Y. Herald, April 20, 1888.	Dispatch from Chicago, Ill.	Rev. S. J. Stewart's wife.	Chicago, Ill.	Desertion.	Bangor, Me.	Divorce granted.
N. Y. Herald, April 20, 1888.	Dispatch from Toronto, Ont.	Rev. B. Longley.	Toronto, Ont.	Adultery.	Toronto, Ont.	Saved connection with Methodist Church.
N. Y. Herald, April 20, 1888.	Dispatch from Bedford, Mass.	Rev. C. B. Pittsley.	Westport, Mass.	Adultery.	Westport, Mass.	Persecution charged by Rev. C. B. Pittsley.
N. Y. Herald, April 20, 1888.	Dispatch from Chicago, Ill.	Ex-Rev. G. C. Miln.	Chicago, Ill.	Adultery.	Mattoon, Ill., and Warsaw, Ind.	Case pending.
St. Louis Post-Dispatch, April 22, 1888.	Dispatch from Topeka, Kan.	Rev. John Riley.	(Itinerant Preacher)	Sending obscene matter through mails.	Independence, Kan.	Sent to jail.
Philadelphia Press, April 21, 1888.	Dispatch from Cleveland, Ohio.	Rev. M. Neil.	Hayesville, Ohio.	Adultery.	Washington, Ia.	Arrested.
Brooklyn Times, April 24, 1888.	Local.	Rev. S. Dekins.	Greenport, L. I.	Drunk and disorderly.	Riverhead, L. I.	Charges to be investigated by the church.
Philadelphia Press, April 27, 1888.	Dispatch from Chambersburg, Pa.	Rev. D. H. McPherson.	Washington, D. C.	Assault with pistol.	Camp Hill, Pa.	Sentenced to six years in penitentiary.
Baltimore News, May, 1888.	Local.	Rev. Hermance.	White Plains, N. Y.	Suicide.	White Plains, N. Y.	Caused by church quarrels.
N. Y. Press, May 2, 1888.	Local.	Rev. Steeper.	Camden, N. J.	Marrying minors.	Camden, N. J.	Press comment.

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Buffalo Express, May 4, 1888.	Dispatch from Niagara Falls.	Rev. George Tompkins.	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Assault with pistol	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Case pending.
St. Louis Republican, May 4, 1888.	Dispatch from La Porte, Ind.	"Rev." (alleged) Harry Wilson.	(?)	Theft.	Wanatah (?).	Married widow; stole her horse and buggy. Compelled to leave church.
N. Y. World, May 5, 1888.	Local.	"Trustee" J. H. Voss.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Hanging and kissing.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	
St. Louis Post-Dispatch, May 5, 1887.	Dispatch from Northport, Mich.	Rev. W. Hanson.	Traverse City, Mich.	Adultery.	Traverse City, Mich.	Suspended by church.
St. Louis Post-Dispatch, May 6, 1888.	Dispatch from Augusta, Ga.	Rev. Geo. McDuffie.	Greene Co., Ga.	Murder on account of love affair.	Greene Co., Ga.	To be hanged, although believed to be innocent by his parishioners.
N. Y. World, May 10, 1888.	Local.	Missionary Wm. A. Clark.	New York City.	Swindle.	New York City.	Sentenced to penitentiary for one year.
Albany Argus, May 11, 1888.	Correspondence from Rutland, Vt.	Rev. I. S. Jones.	Clarendon, Vt.	Immorality.	Massachusetts towns.	Dismissed from Association of Ministers.
Albany Journal, May 15, 1888.	Correspondence (?)	Rev. Geo. H. Simons.	Great Barrington, Mass.	Criminal Intimacy	Great Barrington, Mass.	Case pending.
Buffalo News, May 16, 1888.	Local.	Rev. C. Gosebruch.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Fraud.	Buffalo.	Leaves the city to avoid trial.
St. Paul Press, May 18, 1888.	Local.	Rev. W. D. Roberts.	West St. Paul, Minn.	Improper intimacy with women of congregation.	West St. Paul, Minn.	Case investigated by church authorities.
Morning Journal, May 20, 1888.	Dispatch from Norwich, Ct.	"Bros." Mansfield, Brown and others.	Norwich, Ct.	Fight in church.	Norwich, Ct.	
Seculia Democrat, May 23, 1888.	Dispatch from St. Louis, Mo.	Rev. P. Cantrell.	Jimtown, Ind. Ter.	Murder.	Jimtown, Ind. Ter.	Dispute on account of working on Sunday.
Omaha Herald, May 25, 1888.	Dispatch from Lincoln, Neb.	Rev. P. Buckner.	Lincoln, Neb.	("Indiscretions.") Too intimate with women.	Lincoln, Neb.	Colored people's quarrel.
Hartford Globe, May 27, 1888.	Local.	Rev. J. E. Emory.	Hartford, Ct.	Intoxication.	Hartford, Ct.	Claimed to have used quinine.
N. Y. Sun, June 1, 1888.	Local.	Rev. John Wagner.	Paterson, N. J.	Criminal assault.	Hoboken, N. J.	Held for trial and afterward attempts to commit suicide in jail. Symptoms of insanity manifested.
Louisville Commercial, June 8, 1888.	Local.	Rev. John L. Brewer.	Bradfordville, Ky.	Elopement.	Jeffersonville, Ky.	Trouble caused by differences of religious views.

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Columbus (O.) Times, June 10, 1888.	Local.	Rev. J. C. Aganier's wife.	Columbus, O.	Neglect of duty and desertion.	Columbus, O.	Divorce desired, but probably not to be granted.
N. Y. Times, June 10, 1888.	Dispatch from Cleveland, O.	Rev. C. H. Pendleton.	Worcester, Mass.	Standard Pres. Cleveland and Thos. Jefferson.	Worcester Mass., and Cleveland, O.	Compelled to leave former church.
The Omaha Bee, June 11, 1888.	Correspondence and dispatch from Bennett, Neb.	Elder Jos. Southwick.	Bennett, Neb.	Intimacy with women of the congregation.	Ewing, Neb.	Candidate for State Senator (Prohibition) two years ago. Eloped.
Philadelphia Press, June 12, 1888.	Local.	Rev. H. T. Widemer.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Desertion (divorce wanted).	Philadelphia, Pa.	Found guilty by Ecclesiastical Court.
Onida (N. Y.) Union, June 13, 1888.	Local.	Rev. Thomas B. Dodd.	Perryville, N. Y.	Infamous crimes against boys. Immorality.	Perryville, N. Y.	Resigns from church and is afterwards mobbed.
Standard (Brooklyn) (?) June 14, 1888.	Local.	Ashbel Vile, prominent member Bapt. Church.	East New York, L. I.	Fraud.	Brooklyn, N. Y., and other places.	Leaves one church to join another.
N. Y. Times, June 15, 1888.	Dispatch from Toronto, Can.	Rev. W. F. Wilson.	Toronto, Can.	Disorderly conduct.	Toronto, Can.	Arrested and released on bail.
Record (?) June 19, 1888.	Local.	Rev. W. K. Lord.	West Creek, N. J.	Criminal assault.	West Creek, N. J.	Arrested; fled; afterwards rearrested.
Baltimore American, June 20, 1888.	Local.	Rev. Sol. T. Buck.	Hanover, Pa.	Obtaining money under false pretenses.	Hanover, Pa.	Arrested, and case pending.
Minneapolis (Minn.) Journal, July 2, 1888.	Correspondence from Philadelphia, Pa.	Rev. W. Messers.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Immorality.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Resigned from church.
Cincinnati Enquirer, July 7, 1888.	Dispatch from Parkersburg, W. Va.	Rev. G. K. Dawson.	Belpre, Ohio.	Criminal libel.	Belpre, Ohio.	Stated in letters that a respectable young lady was a prostitute. Swore falsely, was bailed, and finally, almost mobbed by citizens. Supposed to have been insane.
Troy Times, June 21, 1888.	Correspondence.	Rev. C. W. Wicker.	Charlotte, Vt.	Suicide.	Charlotte, Vt.	Case pending.
Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times, June 27, 1888.	Local.	Rev. M. Shaw.	Chattanooga, Tenn.	"Prostitution and concubinage."	Chattanooga, Tenn.	

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St. Louis Republican, July 13, 1888.	Dispatch from Cameron, Mo....	Rev. A. M. Collins	Cameron, Mo....	Criminal assault..	Cameron, Mo....	{ Compelled to leave town, arrested, and held in \$3,000 bail. Charges dismissed by church council, but confession finally made by the criminal himself.
St. Louis Republican, July 13, 1888.	Dispatch from Lominster, Mass....	Rev. O. S. Kimball	West Newton, Mass.....	Immorality..	West Newton, Mass.....	{ Avoided arrest by flight.
N. Y. Herald, July 17, 1888	Dispatch from Halifax, N. S....	Rev. Hutchinson..	Wolfville, or St. John.....	Elopement, desertion, adultery....	Wolfville, N. S....	{ Resignation from pastorate asked for.
N. Y. Herald, July 17, 1888	Dispatch from Boston, Mass....	Rev. I. N. Allen...	City Point, Mass..	Slander and church quarrels	City Point, Mass..	{ Marries woman whom he had betrayed.
Cincinnati Enquirer, July 17, 1888	Local	Wm. Kelch (prominent church worker)	Pendleton, Ohio..	Seduction	Pendleton, Ohio...	
N. Y. Sun, July 19, 1888..	Dispatch from New Haven, Ct..	Samuel Fox (Sunday School Superintendent)...	Plainville, Ct....	Improper intimacy with colored women	Plainville, Ct....	
N. Y. World, July 22, 1888	Local	Rev. J. C. Hume..	Babylon, L. I....	Church quarrels, assault and battery	Babylon, L. I....	{ Warrant for arrest issued.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat, July 24, 1888	Dispatch from Hutchinson, Kan.	Not given (Salvation Army man)	(?)	Immorality.....	Great Bend, Kan..	{ Driven out of town by indignant citizens.
Baltimore Herald, July 26, 1888	Local	Rev. C. Boerchers	Baltimore, Md...	Immorality (?) ...	Baltimore, Md....	{ Resigns pastorate.
Albany Journal, July 28, 1888	(?)	Rev. John Williams.....	Camden, N. J....	Criminal assault on 16-year old girl ..	Pittsfield, Mass...	{ Held for Grand Jury. Protests innocence.
N. Y. Sun, Nov. 9, 1888	Local	Rev. Wm. Hill...	Sussex Co., N. J..	Intoxication and ill-treatment	Union Hill, N. J..	{ Left church because of his drinking habits.
N. Y. Sun, Nov. 14, 1888	Dispatch from Boston, Mass....	Rev. W. R. Campbell	Roxbury, Mass...	Desertion and illegitimacy and obtaining money under false pretenses.	St. Louis, Mo....	{ Divorce desired, and suit pending.
N. Y. Sun, Nov. 12, 1888	Dispatch from Washington, D.C.	Rev. M. S. Newman, <i>alias</i> De Hugues, Noble, etc.	Washington, D. C.	Polygamy and obtaining money under false pretenses.	Washington, D.C., and other cities.	{ Arrested, and case pending.
N. Y. Sun, Nov. 18, 1888..	Dispatch from Boone, Ia.	Rev. W. F. Laddley	Ogden, Ia.	Seduction, lewdness, etc.....	Ogden, Ia.	{ Escapes punishment by pleading statute of limitations.
N. Y. Press, Nov. 21, 1888.	Local	Rev. Henry M. Baum	New York City ..	Criminal libel....	New York City....	{ Held for trial.

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Utica (N. Y.) Press, Nov. 19, 1888.	Local.	Edw. L. Burton (sexton).	Utica, N. Y.	Incest.	Utica, N. Y.	Escaped to Canada.
N. Y. Press, Nov. 21, 1888.	Dispatch from New Haven, Ct.	John B. Starr (deacon).	Gaithersburg, Md.	Seduction.	Gaithersburg, Md.	Found guilty.
N. Y. Tribune, Dec. 2, 1888.	Dispatch from Little Rock, Ark.	Rev. J. H. Snowden	Centre Ridge, Ark.	Mail robbery.	Between Plumerville and Clinton, Ark.	Held in \$1,500 bail.
N. Y. Sun, Dec. 2, 1888.	Dispatch from Amsterdam, N. Y.	Rev. C. S. Dudley.	Amsterdam, N. Y.	Abandonment, bigamy and seduction.	Amsterdam, N. Y.	Church divided over the case.
N. Y. Sun, Dec. 4, 1888.	Dispatch from New Haven, Ct.	Rev. H. Upson.	New Preston, Ct.	Assault and battery.	New Preston, Ct.	Case on trial.
New Haven Palladium, Dec. 7, 1888.	Local.	Rev. C. S. Williams.	Seymour, Ct.	Improper conduct.	Seymour, Ct.	Blackmail claimed. Case to be investigated.
Chicago Times, Dec. 7, 1888.	Dispatch from Galesburg, Ill.	Rev. C. A. Nyblad.	Moline, Ill.	Improper intimacy with woman and irregularities in money matters.	Moline, Ill.	Found guilty and expelled from the church.
St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Dec. 8, 1888.	Dispatch from Harrisburg, Pa.	John Van Sickle, Captain Salvation Army.	(?)	Seduction.	Millersburg, Pa.	Arrested and held for trial.
Buffalo (N. Y.) News, Dec. 14, 1888.	Dispatch from Clyde, N. Y.	Rev. A. H. Stearns	North Rose, N. Y.	Married 12-year old girl to 30-year old man.	North Rose, N. Y.	Minister and all parties concerned in the case arrested.
Newark (N. J.) Press-Register, Dec. 14, 1888.	Dispatch from Paterson, N. J.	Rev. O. L. Corbin.	Paterson, N. J.	Seduction.	Paterson, N. J.	Guilt denied.
N. Y. Sun, Dec. 14, 1888.	Local.	Rev. C. P. McCarthy.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Malicious slander.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Placed under \$300 bonds.
N. Y. World, Dec. 19, 1888.	Local.	Rev. Fred. Bell.	Brooklyn, N. Y.; Columbus, O.	Various scandals.	Brooklyn, N. Y.; Columbus, O.	Dismissed from several churches in the country. Suit for damages to be brought.
N. Y. Star, Dec. 19, 1888.	Dispatch from Nicholasville, Ky.	Chilton McDonald (church deacon).	Troy, Ky.	Seduction.	Troy, Ky.	Placed in jail and held in the sum of \$1,000.
Cincinnati (O.) Enquirer, Dec. 19, 1888.	Dispatch from New Philadelphia, O.	Rev. C. De W. Taylor.	(?)	Enticing young girls from home and seduction.	New Philadelphia, O.	

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N. Y. Press, Dec. 20, 1888.	Dispatch from Braddock, Pa., and communication from Pittsburgh, Pa.	Rev. F. C. Scully.	Braddock, Pa.	Immorality and untruthfulness.	Braddock, Pa.	Under indictment. Charges denied in communication.
N. Y. Sun, Dec. 26, 1888.	Dispatch from Bowmansville, Pa.	Levi D. Weisner (deacon in church)	Bowmansville, Pa.	Slander.	Bowmansville, Pa.	Suit for \$10,000 damages brought by plaintiff.
N. Y. World, Jan. 2, 1889.	Dispatch from Boston, Mass.	Parson Downs	Boston, Mass.	On account of former scandals is refused admittance to church, and quarrel results.	Boston, Mass.	Apology demanded.
St. Louis Republican, Jan. 12, 1889.	Dispatch from Albuquerque, N. M.	Rev. J. W. Landers	Albuquerque, N. M.	Criminal assault on 14-year old girl.	Selma, Kan.	Crime not denied by the offender.
Brooklyn Eagle, Jan. 10, 1889.	Local	Rev. F. W. Monck	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Fraud	Philadelphia, Pa.	Case pending.
Utica (N. Y.) Herald, Jan. 14, 1889.	Dispatch from Oswego, N. Y.	Rev. W. L. Parker	Oswego, N. Y.	Suicide	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Probably insane from use of opium.
N. Y. Herald, Jan. 16, 1889.	Local	Rev. Geo. F. Warren	Newark, N. J.	Fraud. Recommended certain stock	Near Oswego, N. Y.	Suit pending. Claimed 50 per cent. commission for sales of stock.
N. Y. Journal, Jan. 17, 1889.	Local	Rev. Patterson	New Rochelle, N. Y.	Improper proposals.	Newark, N. J.	Church opinion divided about the case.
St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald, Jan. 18, 1889.	Local	Rev. J. H. Vogt	St. Joseph, Mo.	Elopement.	Leonora, Kan.	Runs away with daughter of another minister.
Jersey City Argus, Jan. 19, 1889.	Local	Rev. E. N. Harding	Bayonne, N. J.	Persecution; also improper attentions to woman of church.	Bayonne, N. J.	Communication from persecuted parties charges Rev. Harding as being untrustworthy, etc.
N. Y. Sun, Jan. 20, 1889.	Dispatch from Lowell, Mass.	Deacon Barclay	Lowell, Mass.	Improper intimacy	Lowell, Mass.	Compelled to leave church. Guilt denied.
N. Y. Star, Jan. 20, 1889.	Dispatch from Portland, Me.	Rev. B. F. Fritchard	Preached throughout State. Itinerant preacher.	Intoxication and wife-beating.	Portland, Me.	Found guilty, and was held in \$300 for trial on first charge.

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N. Y. Press, Jan. 28, 1889	Local.....	E. B. Gildea (theological student)...	Lancaster, Pa.....	Hotel theft, horse theft, etc.; forgery.....	Newark, N. J., and various localities throughout the country.....	Arrested, and held for trial.
N. Y. Sun, Jan. 27, 1889	Local.....	Rev S. B. Ray...	New York City...	Slander.....	New York City...	Suit settled out of court.
N. Y. Journal, Jan. 27, 1889	Dispatch from Paterson, N. J....	Rev. J. ohn H. Robinson.....	Paterson, N. J....	Slander.....	Paterson, N. J....	Suit for \$50,000 instituted.
Fall River (Mass.) Globe, Jan. 28, 1889	Local.....	Rev. Dr. Leekins...	Fall River, Mass..	Quarrel and threats (slander).....	Fall River, Mass..	
Brooklyn Eagle, Jan. 30, 1889	Local.....	Rev. M. Yodyzus...	Brooklyn, N. Y....	Embezzlement and carrying weapons	Brooklyn, N. Y....	
N. Y. Press, Feb. 3, 1889	Local.....	Rev. H. C. Heyser...	New York City...	Causing trouble among females	Brooklyn, N. Y....	Dismissed from the church.
N. Y. Sun, Feb. 5, 1889	Local.....	Rev. G. M. Campbell.....	Stapleton, S. I....	Seduction.....	Stapleton, S. I....	Charge denied.
N. Y. World, Feb. 10, 1889	Dispatch from Farmington, Me.	Rev. E. L. Wentworth.....	Perkins' Plantation.....	Cheating in swapping oxen.....	Perkins' Plantation.....	Committed to County Jail.
N. Y. Sun (Evening) Feb. 11, and Sun, Feb. 2, 1889	Local.....	Ex-Rev. R. J. Johnson.....	Essex, N. Y.....	Swindling and begging.....	New York, Brooklyn and other places.....	Sent to prison for two years.
Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, Feb. 15, 1889	Dispatch from Van Wert, O....	Rev. J. W. Shreve	Convoy, O.....	Bastardy.....	Convoy, O.....	Placed under \$600 bond.
Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier, Feb. 18, 1889	Dispatch from Watertown, N. Y.	Rev. Bush.....	Lafayetteville, N. Y.	Improper intimacy with young woman.....	Lafayetteville, N. Y.	Charge denied, but is suspended from church.
Buffalo (N. Y.) News, Feb. 20, 1889	Dispatch from Ransomville, N. Y.	Rev. W. W. Holt.	Ransomville, N. Y.	Refusal to pay small bill.....	Ransomville, N. Y.	Case on trial.
Buffalo (N. Y.) News, Feb. 21, 1889	Dispatch from Trenton, N. J....	Rev. Elijah Lucas.	Trenton, N. J....	Immorality.....	Trenton, N. J....	Persecution charged. Charges brought forth during libel suit.
Kansas City Times, July 29, 1888	From "Atchison Patriot"	Rev. Dr. P. Krohn.	Atchison, Kan....	Intimacy with woman.....	Atchison, Kan....	No explanation offered by offender.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Aug. 1, 1888	Dispatch from Pawnee City, Neb.	F. Emmons, formerly Meth. Evang't	Beatrice, Neb....	Murder of a woman.....	Pawnee City, Neb.	Lynched.
Standard-Union (Brooklyn), Aug. 2, 1888	Local.....	Rev. C. Trimble...	Brooklyn, N. Y....	Assault and battery.....	Brooklyn, N. Y....	Case pending.

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Buffalo (N. Y.) News, March 2, 1889.	Dispatch from Albion, N. Y.	Rev. T. L. Thomas	Carlton, N. Y.	Forgery and fraud, also a bigamist.	Carlton, N. Y.	Committed to jail to await trial.
Kansas City Times, Aug. 4, 1888.	Dispatch from Des Moines, Ia.	Rev. D. C. Wood.	Tama City, Ia.	Elopement, desertion and adultery.	Woodward, Ia.	Fused, but not captured.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Aug. 4, 1888.	Dispatch from Evansville, Ind.	Rev. Thomas McEwing.	Evansville, Ind.	Using indecent and insulting language.	Evansville, Ind.	Arrested and released on bail.
N. Y. Star, August 8, 1888.	Local.	Rev. E. C. Dutcher	Marion, N. J.	Assault on a cripple.	Marion, N. J.	Case pending.
St. Louis Republican, Aug. 10 and also July 31, 1888.	Local.	Rev. Jno. Merkel.	Mascontah, Ill.	Criminal intimacy with woman.	Mascontah, Ill.	Dismissed from the Synod.
St. Louis Republican, Aug. 10, 1888.	Dispatch from New York.	Rev. T. B. Botia.	Tottenville, S. I.	Assault on wife.	Tottenville, S. I.	Tenders resignation.
Pittsburg (Pa.) Dispatch, August 10, 1888.	Local.	Wm. H. Johnston, church deacon.	Pittsburg, Pa.	Larceny.	Allegheny, Pa.	Case on trial.
Boston Globe, Aug. 11, 1888.	Dispatch from Lake Pleasant, Mass.	James W. Washburne, ex-preacher.	Lake Pleasant, Mass.	Obtaining money under false pretenses.	Hartford, Ct., and other places.	Arrested.
St. Louis Republican, Aug. 12, 1888.	From New York Graphic.	Rev. George Frederick W. Ellis.	Suffolk, Eng. (?)	Fraud and forgery.	Various country places in England.	Sentenced to 7 years at hard labor.
N. Y. Star, Aug. 16, 1888.	Dispatch from Aurora, Ill.	Rev. T. J. Cooper.	Aurora, Ill.	Arson and suicide.	Aurora, Ill.	Insanity claimed.
Kansas City Times, Aug. 17, 1888.	Dispatch from Hutchinson, Kan.	Rev. E. H. Fleming.	Hutchinson, Kan.	Elopement, desertion and adultery.	Hutchinson, Kan.	Left wife and six children and mother in destitute circumstances.
St. Paul Globe, Aug. 18, 1888.	Local.	Elder Gray, pastor African Church.	St. Paul, Minn.	Intimacy with women of congregation.	St. Paul, Minn.	Church divided.
Pittsburg Leader, Aug. 23, 1888.	Local.	Rev. T. S. Colborn.	North Sewickley Station, Pa.	Slander.	North Sewickley Station, Pa.	Insults editor of Commercial-Gazette.
N. Y. World, Aug. 29, 1888.	Local.	Edw. F. Stewart, church trustee.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Embezzlement.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Arrested and put in the Tombs to await trial.
N. Y. Herald, Sept. 3, 1888.	Local.	Rev. Fred. Kern.	Bergen Co., N. J.	Immorality and dishonesty.	Canada (Preston) and other places.	Claims to be innocent. Church divided.

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N. Y. Times, Sept. 3, 1888.	Dispatch from Macon, Ga.....	Rev. McDonald...	Blakely, Ga.....	Murder.....	Blakely, Ga.....	Trouble growing out of church scandal and trial.
Baltimore News, Sept. 9 1888.	Local.....	Rev. W. H. Reed..	Baltimore, Md....	Withholding church property..	Baltimore, Md....	Case on trial.
Newark (N. J.) Journal, Sept. 10, 1888.	Local.....	Rev. E. H. Camp..	Newark, N. J.....	Suicide.....	Newark, N. J.....	Disappointed in love.
St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Sept. 13, 1888.	Dispatch from Kenosha, Wis....	Rev. E. O. Taylor.	Kenosha, Wis....	Assault with a pistol.....	Kenosha, Wis....	Revenge on boys teasing him.
St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Sept. 13, 1888.	Dispatch from Denver, Col.....	Rev. E. W. Henderson.....	Kansas City, Kan.	Enticing girl from home.....	Denver, Col.....	Arrested and sent to jail to await trial.
Chicago News, Sept. 13, 1888.	Local.....	Rabbi A. R. Levy.	New Orleans and Chicago.....	Fraud. Obtaining property under false pretenses..	Chicago, Ill.....	Arrested. Persecution claimed.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Sept. 17, 1888.	Dispatch from Livernore, Ky..	Rev. Chas. W. Hall	Livernore, Ky....	Kissing young women of congregation.....	Livernore, Ky....	Case pending.
N. Y. Star, Sept. 23, 1888.	Local.....	Rev. G. B. Perry..	Newark, N. J.....	Sodomy.....	Newark, N. J.....	Case to be tried by church authorities.
Dubuque (Ia.) Herald, Sept. 29, 1888.	Communication from church trustees.....	Rev. C. O. Brown.	Dubuque, Ia.....	Injuring another minister's reputation.....	Dubuque, Ia.....	Case investigated by church authorities and proven.
Brooklyn Eagle, Sept. 27, 1888.	Local.....	Rev. S. T. De Kins.....	Greenport, L. I..	Deception.....	Brooklyn, N. Y...	Exposed as a fraud.
New Haven (Ct.) News, Sept. 28, 1888.	Local.....	Rev. D. G. Lawson.....	Stepney, Ct.....	Intoxication.....	Stepney, Ct.....	Expelled from church.
N. Y. World, Sept. 28, 1888.	Local.....	Rev. J. F. Hopper.....	New York City...	Cruel and inhuman treatment of wife.....	New York City...	Wife obtains divorce by default. Resignation requested, but refused.
Cincinnati (O.) Enquirer, Oct. 2, 1888.	Dispatch from Columbus, O....	Rev. R. H. Wallace	Chillicothe, O....	Immorality.....	Chillicothe, O....	Charges sustained, and expelled from the church.
Buffalo (N. Y.) Times, Oct. 8, 1888.	Local.....	Rev. Cerechini....	Italy (?).....	Swindle.....	Buffalo, N. Y....	Claims to collect money for missions in Italy.

Name and date of Newspaper Containing Report.	Nature of Report.	Name of Alleged Offender.	Residence of Alleged Offender.	Alleged Offense, or Crime.	Place of Alleged Offense, or Crime.	Remarks.
N. Y. Evening Sun, Oct. 13, 1888.	Local.	Rev. Leander Scott.	(?)	Swindle.	New York City.	Thought to be insane.
N. Y. Times, Oct. 17, 1888.	Local.	Rev. B. S. Dunn.	New York City.	Assault and battery.	New York City.	Dispute over patent rights. Arrested and bailed.
Brooklyn Citizen, Oct. 17, 1888.	Local.	Rev. Dr. Lyons.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Intimacy with woman of church.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Charge denied.
St. Paul Globe, Oct. 19, 1888.	Local.	Samuel Potts (leading light in church).	St. Paul, Minn.	Embezzlement.	St. Paul, Minn.	Arrested and held for trial.
Chicago Inter-Ocean, Oct. 19, 1888.	Local.	Rev. J. S. Greene.	Chicago, Ill.	Bigamy.	Chicago, Ill.	Found guilty.
Memphis Avalanche, Oct. 23, 1888.	Local.	Rev. Franklin.	Frenchman's Bayou, Ark.	Criminal assault.	Frenchman's Bayou, Ark.	Arrested, escaped and rearrested. Crime admitted, and held for trial.
Philadelphia Record, Oct. 26, 1888.	Dispatch from West Creek, N. J.	Rev. E. S. J. Gwynne.	West Creek, N. J.	Immorality.	West Creek, N. J.	Found guilty; driven from the town.
N. Y. Sun, Oct. 27, 1888.	Dispatch from Boston, Mass.	Rev. H. Gillian.	E. Boston, Mass.	Selling liquor and beer without a U. S. license.	E. Boston, Mass.	Arrested. Had a small salary and wanted to increase his income by sale of liquor.
St. Louis Republican, Nov. (7), 1888.	Dispatch from Hannibal, Mo.	Rev. C. W. Newton, in collision with Lizzie Bell.	Keokuk, Ia.	Attempt to poison his wife.	Keokuk, Ia.	Mutual infatuation the cause. Lizzie Bell held.
St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Nov. 3, 1888.	Dispatch from Grand Rapids, Mich.	Bishop D. D. Patterson.	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Adultery and immorality.	New York City and Europe.	Charges proven, and Bishop expelled from the church.

No attempt will be made to draw conclusions from the showing of these tables, although, in view of persistent provocations on the part of our opponents, the temptation to do so is uncommonly strong. Were it intended to apply the usual mode of reasoning of the average Prohibitionist, a comparison might be instituted between the total number of clergymen and that number of them which came in conflict with the law, on the one hand, and the aggregate proportion of arrests, on the other; or between the number of clergymen and of brewers, and the ratio of arrests in the one case and in the other, to the end that the favorite prohibitory conclusion might be reached. Such an attempt, which, with the material at hand, must inevitably be successful, would prematurely terminate our argument by a perfectly legitimate *reductio ad absurdum*—and that is not desirable. These data are inserted here merely as an illustration of the principle stated in the preceding pages—a principle, which no manner of reasoning can render more self-evident, but which good illustrations may help to make more impressive. The reader who takes the pains to analyze the tables with reference to the nature of crimes therein enumerated, will surely admit that the writer was not far from the truth, when he asserted* that in a classification of vices according to their relative criminal fecundity, carnal passions would outrank drunkenness in a proportion of twenty to one.

Resuming, after this necessary digression, the thread of the main argument, we may now cursorily consider the question from the other points of view heretofore adverted to, beginning with the historical.

The historical aspect of the subject must necessarily be exceedingly interesting, if the premises be carefully considered. If drunkenness produces ninety, or even eighty, per cent. of all crimes in our age—an age of universal education, of the utmost refinement of tastes, and of marvelous intellectual progress,—what must have been its results in past ages, during the successive stages of man's development from barbarism to the civilization of our days! That drunkenness was more prevalent in the past, than it is in the present, no one will dare to

* See *Evening Post* article quoted in Introduction.

deny.* Now, what does history record concerning its results as a crime-producer? In endeavoring to find an answer, one naturally surveys the past with a special view to discovering the causes of crimes in periods of general demoralization. What does one find? That wars, misrule, famines, plagues, and great social and political revolutions have always proved prolific sources of crimes, in many instances leading to the total ruin and downfall of entire tribes and nations. At such periods, when the bonds which ordinarily hold society together, appear for a time to be completely severed, we find that inebriety follows in the wake of the multitude of vices which dominate the conduct of the people; but the records prove that, compared with the real exciting causes of crimes—*i. e.*, the ferocious passions of man, inflamed to the uttermost and unbridled by law,—it dwindles into insignificance and scarcely receives any attention, being considered, as in fact it is, simply a comparatively mild symptom of the general corruption, the universal decadence of morality. It may even keep pace with its fellow-vices; but far from being a cause, it is merely one of a train of disastrous effects, all springing from a common source. Whether waged for the supremacy of one nation over another, or for conquest; whether for the gratification of the ambition of an imperious, or the ferocity of a brutal, ruler; whether for religion, for humanity, or for liberty—wars have always had the effect of blunting the moral sense, silencing the nobler instincts, and unleashing the savage passions of men; but it is worthy of note that wars which have been waged in the name of the nobler sentiments, and whose ultimate results may be said to have effected the greatest advancement of the human race, are, with few exceptions, distinguished from all others by their sanguinary character, by the brutal atrocities which followed in their wake, and by the effects they exercised upon the morals of the next succeeding generations. The wars of religion, which devastated and depopulated the fairest portions of Europe, are justly classed among the greatest crime-producers; and for the criminal fecundity of the French Revolution, during which

* The quantities of strong intoxicants consumed daily by the maids of Good Queen Bess would astound the average modern toper.

France was steeped in human blood, history affords no parallel, unless it be the shocking cruelty with which the Spaniards—the *soberest nation under the sun*—exterminated the Moors, or the carnival of blood by which, for the greater glory of God and the gratification of their greed, they swept out of existence uncounted tribes of American Indians. He who desires to understand fully the impulses that prompt men to the commission of crimes, and at the same time to form a proper estimate of the childish argument that would make alcohol responsible for all our ills, should study the actions of men in such periods, when, as the poet puts it, “universal crime is law.”

Let him study any one of the wars or revolutions waged for an idea, intelligible to, and espoused by, the masses, and see to what depths of degradation man may sink when *drunk* with fanaticism, or hatred, or vengeance; he will then understand that the most terrible of all terrors is “*der Mensch in seinem Wahn*.”* He will not find, nor will he feel the need of, any other explanation of the criminal tide that at such times sweeps away all barriers of natural and artificial laws; he will understand that, considering human nature, the causes assigned are quite sufficient in themselves. Here, again, we are at the bottom of the thing: human nature. Struggle as we may against it, it is always the same conclusion at which we arrive, no matter from what point we start in the discussion. As all roads lead to Rome, so every line of rational argument leads to this conclusion. What utter rubbish it is, in view of the lessons of history, to represent drunkenness as the principal, or one of the principal, causes of crimes! Take any period of criminal degradation, consider well its character, and then see whether drunkenness, added to or subtracted from the exciting causes, could have affected the sum of human

* The words here quoted are from that part of Schiller's *Song of the Bell*, which relates to the horrors of the French Revolution. Bulwer's translation fails to express the idea conveyed by the words of the original; it is lame in more than one respect, and expresses both less and more than the original. Schiller speaks of *illusion* in a general sense; Bulwer gives this illusion a definite character by calling it “social error.”

“Man fears the lion's kingly tread;
Man fears the tiger's fangs of terror;
But man himself is most to dread
When mad with *social* error.”

misery, either one way or the other. Let any one analyze in the same way any institution, or the character of any individual whom history holds responsible for setting in motion causes of crime, and see what his conclusions will be. Could the Spanish Inquisition, for example, have been *less* horrible, in its direct and indirect effects, if drunkenness had been an unknown vice? Could Torquemada or the Duke of Alba have been *more* atrociously cruel and bloodthirsty, if both had been hopelessly addicted to inebriety, instead of being exceptionally temperate, the one; almost an ascetic, the other? The answer is self-evident.

Among the other great causes of crimes before mentioned, plagues and famines are shown to have been even more destructive in their results than wars. The Black Death of the fourteenth century, with its terribly disintegrating effects upon society, has, probably, been oftener described than any other; yet, in the voluminous descriptions of the horrors of that period and its immediate successors, drunkenness plays a very unimportant part. Some of the German chronicles of that time, which relate with great minuteness the revolting details of crime, fail to make more than casual mention of this vice and its consequences; a fact which demonstrates clearly that as a crime-producer it must have been insignificant. But here, again, it is carnal passion (next to greed and fanaticism, born of superstition) that looms up, with frightful distinctness, above all other vices as the chief agent of demoralization. So universal was its influence that, in Germany, cloisters had become low stews; adultery, sodomy and bestiality, common occurrences; the marriage vow, an empty farce, and family-life, a mere fiction. Greed and superstition conspired to direct the course of the brutalized impulses of the masses, and the result was the most atrocious slaughter of the Jews, whom religious fanaticism had accused of having caused the plague by poisoning the wells. If, to borrow the words of Col. Ingersoll, all the springs and creeks and rivers in Germany had been alcohol, instead of water, they could not have produced that pitch of brutal fanaticism which the effect of this plague, aided by the crime-inciting savagery of the

Flagellants, called forth. The immediate social results of the Black Death were different in different countries, of course, but for our purpose it is worth while to state that in the countries inhabited by the most sober nations its consequences were also most horrible.*

It cannot be ignored that at the time of the raging of the Black Death distilled liquors were not used as beverages, nor can it be overlooked that, in considering intoxicants as crime-producers (it is not denied, we repeat, that intoxication does incite to certain crimes), a vast difference must be admitted to exist between these liquors and fermented beverages. This fact alone ought to be sufficient to show what place must be assigned to drunkenness in any classification of crime-producing causes. If we add to this the undeniable observation that, in the past as in the present, the criminal records of the nations least addicted to inebriety excel—if this term be permissible—those of the nations noted for intemperance, we have a fairly reliable guide to a full understanding of the subject.

From the way in which extremists magnify the evils of drunkenness, it would have to be inferred that the vice has destroyed nations in the past, and that living nations most addicted to it must necessarily occupy the lowest plane of civilization; but historical proofs are as strong against the former assumption, as sociological and ethnological evidences against the latter. We will cite but one historical illustration, which, at the same time, affords an excellent opportunity for a comparison between the effects of this vice and of sexual licentiousness upon society. In the habits of the old Germans there was nothing that so shocked the refined taste of the Roman historian as their intemperate use of intoxicants; in fact, he did not hesitate to style the Germans the most intemperate people of his time. On the other hand, nothing in the character of these barbarians so deeply impressed him as their

* We discriminate deliberately between immediate and ultimate results, because even this greatest of all similar calamities was not, so far at least as its later effects are concerned, an unmitigated evil, seeing that English historians and sociologists agree in ascribing to it the subsequent movement which sounded the knell of feudalism, and liberated the workmen.

chastity, conjugal faith, purity of family-life, and mystical reverence for women. These qualities impressed him all the more deeply, because he could not help contrasting them with the dissolute conduct of Roman women and the lewdness of Roman men. Sexual licentiousness, conjugal infidelity, destruction of family ties, and corruption of home-life—these were among the principal causes which undermined the strength, energy and liberty of the Romans; while the barbarian intemperance of the Germans did not stand in the way of their conquering these “masters of the world.” Trace the course of development of the two nations to the present time—bearing in mind that the drinking-habits of the Germans remain unchanged, while the Italians are justly regarded as the most temperate people—and see to whom fairness will compel you to concede the palm, not only in point of intellectual progress, scientific, social and martial achievements, but also in point of morality. We may not be willing to adopt Gervinus’s theory, so convincingly expounded, that wine-culture and the art of drinking are closely interwoven with man’s progress; yet we will have to admit, in view of all that modern science teaches, that the nations most addicted to intemperance “march at the head of civilization;” while the temperate nations lag far behind. Moreover, it cannot be denied that, with few exceptions, the latter, as much by reason of climatic influences upon the character, perhaps, as by reason of their peculiar mode of life, their indolence and want of intellectual and physical activity, are anything but continent in a sexual respect. Examples will readily occur to the instructed reader, who must by this time be prepared to coincide with the moral statistician who holds that:—“le libértinage est le dissolvant le plus actif des sociétés;” and with the sociologist, who contends that inebriety is one of the sinister but inevitable concomitants of the higher type of civilization; an evil which brings forth much misery, but which is not of such magnitude as to require the application of other than the ordinary social and legal correctives by which society seeks to protect itself against the onslaughts of vice. This ought to be readily admitted, in view of the fact that drunkenness, like the infinitely more prevalent and destructive vice,

here referred to, has its foundation in a powerful human instinct, which cannot be eradicated, and which it would be as foolish to attempt to suppress by prohibition, as it would be to prohibit sexual intercourse.

Sociology will give us many other valuable hints, which may guard us against accepting as correct the assumption that the social and moral status of any community can be properly understood from the narrow standpoint of the Prohibitionist, who ascribes everything to alcohol, and self-complacently congratulates himself upon the discovery of a universal remedy for all ills. "The study of sociology," says Herbert Spencer,* "scientifically carried on, by tracing back proximate causes to remote ones, and tracing down primary effects to secondary and tertiary effects * * * will dissipate the current illusion that social evils admit of radical cures. Given an average defect of nature among the units of a society, and no skillful manipulation of them will prevent that defect from producing its equivalent of bad results. It is possible to change the form of these bad results, but it is not possible to get rid of them." In the same work, the author, after exposing and ridiculing the methods of English temperance zealots, by which sociological evidences are hopelessly vitiated, clearly demonstrates that drunkenness is a result, not a cause, of social defects; and that, in order to determine the source of crimes, we must carefully consider all social phenomena, seeing that in the production of crimes, all of them are important factors. The science of moral statistics affirms this view, and clearly points out the intimate relation which exists between an increase of crimes and any far-reaching change for the worse (sometimes even for the better) in the industrial, social or political status of a given community. The tendency to select any one real or supposed defect upon which to fasten, as upon a sort of scapegoat, the responsibility for all human ills, has at all times been a characteristic trait of ignorance, or superstition, or fanaticism, or something worse; and what is most amusing in this respect is the fact that sometimes one-half of mankind denounced as the chief source of crime the very thing which the other half regarded with

* "The Study of Sociology." Chap. I.

that reverential awe which England's Grand Old Man, in a recent controversy, recommended to Col. Ingersoll. Thus, for instance, while the Spanish Catholics, in the days of the *auto-da-fe*, held that every ill which befell them was directly traceable to Protestant heresy, the English Reformers inveighed as bitterly against the mass, which they styled the "bastard service of God," because they regarded it as "the fountain of all impurity and source of every evil which abounded in the realm." Mr. Windom, the present Secretary of our Treasury Department, who, in a speech recently delivered in Woodstock, on Independence Day, asserted that the "waste of human life caused by the 200,000 saloons is equal to the destruction of life by both armies during the entire War of the Rebellion," has probably taken his martial simile from English history. It is recorded therein* that it was asserted from pulpits that "one mass was more terrible than 10,000 armed men landed to invade the kingdom." There appears, indeed, to be nothing new under the sun. The clergyman of Flushing, L. I., who recently declared that three-fourths of all prostitutes owe their downfall to the pernicious habit of dancing, has evidently studied Prynne's great book, published in 1633, in which dancing is characterized as the most heinous sin—in fact, as the source of all crimes; so much so, that the author felt justified in asserting: "so many steps in a dance, so many paces to hell."

Such narrow, bigoted and superficial views appear perfectly consistent with the scant educational advantages of the masses of the people in those days, but in our age one might reasonably expect to see them relegated to an oblivion as dark as the Cimmerian night whence they issued. If the law-makers, the few chosen and the many self-appointed reformers, the few real and the many shamming philanthropists, the few practicing and the many preaching moralists, would but study the all-important moral and social sciences, with their vast array of conclusive facts and figures placed within such easy reach, they would soon be convinced that the causes of crimes grow out of, and are so deeply and firmly embedded in, our social organism, that to uproot them would mean to upheave

* Hume, Vol. iv.

and change the entire structure; and that even this would avail but little, unless human nature could be metamorphosed in strict accordance with the ideal reformer's recipe. They would even find that almost every step in the onward march of civilization; that nearly all essential changes, whether for better or for worse, in the political, social or industrial condition of the people, have for a time had the effect of swelling the army of criminals. To illustrate this, one example, typical of all others, may suffice for present purposes. The utilization of steam-power in mercantile and industrial pursuits, by which conditions of long-standing, the old divisions of labor, and the relation of capital to productive force were fundamentally revolutionized, brought on a flood of indigence and crime—the latter to a large extent growing out of the former. It is plain from what has been said, that to understand this question one must be familiar with the character of any given society and the individuals composing it. A close and intelligent observer, possessing the faculty of grouping facts according to their interrelation in regard to our subject, can then readily and with almost unerring accuracy trace any unusual proportion of certain classes of crimes to structural social defects; which latter, in many instances, have all the appearance of beneficent social factors. Thus, for example (we must necessarily be chary of illustrations), during the well-known French agitation in favor of a modernized divorce law, it was asserted by the best authorities, and demonstrated beyond peradventure, that the well-nigh inflexible rules concerning the indissolubility of wedlock led, not only to indescribable suffering and misery, but to crimes of the most horrible nature. In like manner, the moral statistician explains to us every social phenomenon: he tells us why one-third of all female criminals in France are charged with infanticide;* why bastardy is so prevalent in certain parts of Germany; why more murders are committed by the *sober* Corsicans than by the *hard-drinking* Swedes—and so on *ad infinitum*. It is this mode of investigation which unfolds the true causes of crimes; and whoever adopts it, will be enabled to label, so to speak, the

* Official Criminal Statistics of France, 1888.

society of every age in accordance with its predominant crime-producing causes. If the society of our time were thus to be labeled in a general way, one might borrow a strikingly descriptive passage from the works of an ancient philosopher; for a forecast of what a society like ours is bound to produce may be found in Plato's "Republic," wherein the Oligarchy is described as a polity which divides the State into two antagonistic classes: the favored few, possessing all the wealth, and the wretched many, doomed to privation and want; *a state in which paupers and criminals multiply*—to which we might add: with or without drunkenness.

We have now reached a point where we must finally present to the reader the data referred to in the Introduction, and avail ourselves of the light which the social sciences, especially moral statistics, throw upon the details thereof. In doing the latter, we need not allow the great divergence of premises and methods, which prevails among what might be termed the different schools, to perplex us, for these do not affect our case; nor need we be fastidious in choosing any one of the many authorities on the subject. If, however, among the great multitude of works on moral, or rather criminal, statistics, one had to be selected for a comprehensive study of the whole matter, Oettingen's work* would probably be chosen by universal consent, because it embraces the results of all modern researches and is acknowledged to be thoroughly philosophical in its conception, wonderfully accurate in its statistical evidences, and rigidly logical in its conclusions. The reason why we should prefer his work in this instance is that he is, in all likelihood, more acceptable to our pious opponents, because, being himself a theologian, he—unlike the evolutionists who have contributed largely to the literature on the question—reconciles, at every stage, the fundamental ideas of his work with Biblical teachings. If we compare this author's conclusions with those of all other investigators, recognized in the world of science, we find that there is little difference between his theory and theirs in

* "Die Moralstatistik in ihrer Bedeutung für eine Social-Ethik." Erlangen, A. Diechert.

respect to the particular question here under consideration. All start from Quetelet's principle of a *penchant au crime* in the individual, which Oettingen, however, qualifies by representing it, not as a predetermined disposition to murder or steal, but as inherent germs which are fecundated by the pernicious spirit of the age and developed in the atmosphere of common immorality. (A difference without much of a distinction.) All are agreed, furthermore, that society must, in a measure, share with the individual the responsibility for crimes, seeing that it creates the conditions under which they arise. Oettingen, the theologian, speaks very pointedly, not only of the collective guilt and responsibility of the present society, but also—and in this he does not hint at “original sin”—of the law of continuity under which the influence of social defects is transmitted from generation to generation; and, what is more, of the evil influence which institutions, formerly beneficent, have upon those who no longer need them. There should be no hesitancy in accepting the latter theory. The laws under which we live, the customs which shape our actions, the social institutions which regulate our intercourse with each other—in short, the whole organism, of which we are constituent parts, are in a measure the work of preceding generations, who have lived under circumstances in many respects essentially different from our own. This heritage, which we in turn leave to our after-comers, is often a curse, rather than a blessing, reminding one of Goethe's words:—

“ All rights and laws are still transmitted,
 Like an eternal sickness of the race,
 From generation unto generation fitted,
 And shifted round from place to place.
 Thus Reason 's made a sham, Beneficence a worry.”

It can be seen at a glance what a complex problem it is that our friends hope to solve by simply banishing alcohol out of the world. Without carrying generalizations further than reason will warrant, it may be said that the numerous observations and classifications of crimes by scientists lead to the conclusion (leaving aside the question of climate, which is justly regarded as important, because it predisposes to immo-

rality in many instances) that the criminal is a product as much of individual frailty—inborn or acquired—as of structural social defects; and that in comparison with these factors drunkenness scarcely deserves any consideration. All of which we shall endeavor to prove.

Before doing so, the question of heredity in relation to crime, which many Italian psychologists have of late years made a special study, must be mentioned. In his work "The Criminal," Professor Cesare Lombroso, of Turin, presents a series of psychological inquiries, conducted with astounding assiduity during twenty years, with a view to determining the correctness or fallacy of the assumption—to which random observations had given birth—that the habitual criminal owes his degradation to a predisposition, deeply rooted in his organism, which under the influence of modern society must inevitably lead to crime. The results of his studies on the anthropology and psychology of the criminal led him to formulate the conclusion, that forty per cent. of all habitual delinquents belong to a well-defined anthropological type, which he styles the born criminal (*delinquente-nato*). In this type, atavism, moral insanity and epileptic degeneracy are found to predominate, one over another, or to form a strange admixture of psychological peculiarities, which are in harmony with abnormalities in the anatomical structure and physiological functions. In the formation of the head and face of many criminals of this type, Lombroso found characteristics of prehistoric people or people still living in a state of barbarism, and in their soul-life he discovered inclinations and passions (such, for instance, as cannibalism) which in past ages have been prevalent, or are still so among savage tribes. It would lead too far to enter into the interesting details of many peculiarities which enable Lombroso to distinguish the born thief from the born assassin, or the born forger from the born robber; but, for the special benefit of our alcohol-theorists—who, no doubt, will ascribe anatomical abnormalities of the most monstrous character to alcohol, as readily as they now attribute every moral deformity to it—we may quote what Lombroso has to say of the behavior

of a few classes of criminals. Thus, the poisoner is found, as a rule, to be versatile, of pleasing address, sociable, obliging and well-educated; he has the art of charming his victims. Thieves are usually timid, restless, very ignorant and trusting; they believe in dreams, signs and prophecies; are lazy, impudent, addicted to sexual excesses and given to "dudishness." Swindlers are generally superstitious, hypocritical, sanctimonious, vain, prodigal and dissolute in their habits. Murderers are commonly the merriest people in the world, when not "engaged in their business;" they are by far more addicted to gambling than to drinking. Their aversion to work amounts to a passion.

These samples will answer our purpose. If we were to reproduce the whole list, our prohibitory friends would find no more comfort in it, than they have found in the fragment, because drunkenness is not classed as a very prevalent vice among this class of atavistic criminals.

Our adversaries may, of course, claim, with the same boldness with which they advance so many absurd theories, that atavism, moral insanity, and epileptic degeneracy are simply effects of alcoholism transmitted from generation to generation; and that, to single out an instance, the monster Cartouche, whose physical resemblance to a monkey is pointed out by Lombroso, would have been a saint if his progenitors had not known alcohol, or that "microcephaly," one of the peculiarities of Lombroso's anthropological type, is but the result of a particular brand of gin. Rational persons, however, will admit that every step beyond the results of Lombroso's researches, every attempt to find causes beyond those which he assigns for the phenomena he records, would be an attempt to unveil the Inscrutable.

In the succeeding pages the conclusions of Professor Lombroso will not again be adverted to, as it is not intended to prove anything that is not patent to ordinary intelligence. The mention of this work was deemed necessary merely as a proof of the fool-hardiness of Prohibitionists, who think that, by a mere edict, they can summarily dispose of a question of such great magnitude and complexity. The meagre data

which the writer can offer here are to be measured by a different standard, one which every reader can understand and apply.

As to the method of gathering these data, very little can be added to what is already briefly indicated in that part of the Introduction which is quoted from the *Evening Post*, of New York. Speaking publicly of his collection of criminal statistics, the writer said :—

“The great daily newspapers of New York, with their unsurpassed system of news-gathering, are really so many daily records of the crimes committed in our country, and these records do not merely contain the bare facts, but also the circumstances under which the crimes were committed, the events which preceded them, the antecedents and relationship of the parties concerned, as well as the testimony of eye-witnesses fresh from the scenes of crime. A faithful compilation of these records, with such amplifications or corrections as subsequent developments may require, must be a far more reliable basis of criminal statistics, in regard to the causes, than the rather naïve method of our opponents, which consists in publishing the statements made by convicted criminals in answer to the pointed question as to whether or not alcohol had caused their crime. The self-love of even the most debased criminal, joined to that approbateness which is part of human nature, will naturally suggest but one answer to all such inquiries. For, why should a criminal admit that his inborn depravity impelled him to sin against his fellow-being, when his righteous questioner fairly puts into his mouth the all-absolving excuse that something, not part of himself, a demon whom he had admitted into his soul, had actuated him—in short, that ‘alcohol did it’? Yet this is the way in which all the criminal statistics emanating from the other side are manufactured.”

To deny that a statistical compilation of such a character, taken from newspapers, cannot be accepted as a scientific solution of the question, would be more than venturesome; but in view of the fact that mere opinions and estimates are at present the only material which is used by the other side, to fill the ears of the American public with horrible tales of the

criminal fecundity of drunkenness, anything approximating an accurate statistical exhibit of crime-causes, no matter how limited in scope, would be better than these harrowing fictions.

Of bare enumerations of criminals there is no dearth in our country; indeed, the magnificent work of Mr. Wines (Census of 1880) presents a superabundance of them; but the very abundance of these figures has created the proverbial embarrassment of richness. We do not know what to do with them, nor how to account for them. We are necessarily left in the dark as to the causes of crimes; while the increase of delinquency which the Census shows, has had the effect of furnishing the other side with a new means of frightening people. It is now said that alcohol caused this increase; although conclusive evidences prove that intemperance, as we have shown in the beginning, is rapidly declining. True, Mr. Wines himself, probably the best authority on the subject, scouts this idea,* and other eminent observers of sociological phenomena share his disdain for such arguments, and do not hesitate to say so; but still the falsehood goes its way, and those who propagate it, however often they may meet with a flat denial, only redouble their efforts, confident of the truth of the ancient saying, that any lie, if but repeated often enough, will finally "stick." On the other hand, friends of truth grow weary of repeating their protests, believing, perhaps, with Cowper, that a truth too often reiterated may become—

"Trivial as a parrot's prate."

However difficult it may be to explain the *increase* of crimes, which is particularly great among the natives, it is easy enough to prove that alcohol has nothing to do with it. For, if there were any causal relations between the increase of prisoners in penal institutions (which is said to amount to 770 per cent. since 1850) and drunkenness, a corresponding increase of intemperance would necessarily be made manifest in a number of signs, intelligible to everybody. The reverse is true, as we have pointed out, and our revenue-exhibits clearly demonstrate that it is. But suppose for a moment, that drunk-

* See *Evening Post* article in Introduction.

eness had increased at such a rate as to sustain the theory of Prohibitionists, would not this be the best evidence that the boasted influence of the Prohibition party, which during the same period has increased at a ratio far beyond that of the crimes-increase, brings about the very opposite of what is vauntingly claimed for it? Or, to take another view of the question, if it is the "foreign element" that fosters intemperance, as Prohibitionists tell us, how does it happen that the increase of crimes, which our friends attribute to intemperance, is greater among the natives than among the "foreigners"? Without attempting the exceedingly difficult task of offering an exhaustive explanation for this increase, we submit, suggestively, that during the three decades which have elapsed since 1850, the methods of the statistical office have been perfected; the means of pursuing and the chances of apprehending criminals have been enhanced by better methods of communication and by an efficient detective system; the administration of justice may have become more vigorous; the law-makers have since then created a number of statutory misdemeanors and crimes, and, more important than all, the rapid development of industries, with its ups and downs, has increased the proletariat. All this may, in a measure, help to explain the increase; but whether this explanation, or any other, be accepted or rejected, the one which our friends offer surely cannot stand.

It is not our object to prove anything in this respect, nor to demonstrate anything beyond what *our* figures show—*i. e.*, that, as a crime-producing cause, drunkenness is not of such magnitude and weight as to require other means of repression than those which society applies to other vices, far more disastrous in every way than intemperance.

The material, in its original form, covers many hundred quarto-pages, hence a reproduction of it in type would necessarily involve great expense, while the result would be a cumbersome volume of dreary reading matter. Reduced to the narrower compass of tabulated statements, merely giving date, place, nature of crimes and cause, the data would still occupy much space, without offering to the reader any opportunity of

judging for himself whether, in classifying crimes according to causes, the compiler acted in good faith and conscientiously, or whether he deserved the reproach of having "consciously or unconsciously minimized the importance of drunkenness," as one of his critics intimated.* In either case, the consideration due to the reader would be partly ignored. Hence, in order not to distend this pamphlet to undue proportions, and yet furnish the reader a standard of comparison sufficient for all practical purposes, the writer concluded to present (1) a narrative embracing the details of the record for the first half of the worst month of the year—*i. e.*, July, and (2) a summary of the entire crimes-record, with a statement of causes and such explanations as may be necessary. The records embrace not only crimes recently committed, but all reports conveying news of that character, without regard to the time of the acts. As our object was simply to obtain a basis of comparison as to causes, the question of time appeared immaterial.

The following narrative, detailing the crimes reported during the first half of the month of July, is confined strictly to the evidence upon which the reporters based their accounts. For the sake of convenience, the present tense is used whenever it is permissible:—

The record for the month opens with an account of shockingly cruel treatment of the insane on Ward's Island by their keepers. The details—not quite as horrible as those unearthed years ago at Tewksbury, but still horrible enough—remind one of the great novelists' descriptions of the sufferings of those unfortunates. If the details are true, the motives of the reported atrocities must be sought in the brutality of the keepers, who, no doubt, owe much of their callousness to the constant sight of human suffering.—A small boy, inmate of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, murders keeper Cole. The deed was planned deliberately; in submitting his plan to three other boys, the murderer betrayed a veritable thirst for human blood. He intended to slay the watchman also. "The stolidity," so the reports run, "shown by the boy was remarkable."—A reporter of the New York City Press Association is robbed of his watch (presumably by members of the Whyo gang) while rescuing a woman who was being beaten by a brutal ruffian.—A mechanic, named John Smith, indicted for burglary, committed at 55 Clinton Street, New York City, hanged him-

* This and all succeeding references to criticism are meant to apply to the strictures of the *Evening Post*, whose fairness, impartiality and courtesy the writer cheerfully acknowledges.

self in his cell. The motive must have been either shame or fear of punishment, or both.—Sculptor Rupert Schmid, a gifted artist, commits suicide because all his efforts fail and he finds himself unable to provide for his family. He leaves touching letters, in which he bewails his hard lot and expresses the hope that his wife may get along better without him. “I leave,” he writes, “this scene of an unhappy and hopeless struggle.”—Mrs. Walford, the wife of a wealthy and respected broker, of New York, kills herself at Halifax, N. S. “A mystery surrounds the motive of the deed.”—Under the influence of alcohol, P. McCabe, of New York, resolves to die, and accordingly jumps into the North River. While in the river he changes his mind, swims with the tide and lands safely.—At Philadelphia, Robert G. Hall is tried for the murder of Lillian Rivers. The testimony is intended to show that Hall had several attacks of brain fever, and is of a very nervous temperament. The sanity of the prisoner is inquired into. No hint is given that he was addicted to excessive drinking.—In Springfield, Mo., Mrs. Emma Molloy was tried under the charge of being an accessory both to the murder of Sarah Graham and to G. E. Graham’s unlawful marriage to Cora Lee. The motive of the murder grew out of the crime of bigamy.—An attempt was made by an unknown person to kill Mrs. Eva Myers, of 182 Chrystie Street, New York. Mrs. M. received an ugly wound in the arm. She believes her assailant to be a cook whom she discharged and who then threatened to do her bodily harm. “The Vengeance of a Cook” is the caption of this report.—The wife of murderer Rourke, now in Sing Sing, is beaten by her mother-in-law in consequence of a dispute relating to the children of Rourke.—In Waterbury, Conn., Mrs. Williams fatally wounded a Swede who was in the employ of her husband. The Swede wished to leave the farm of Williams, whom he owed money. Mrs. Williams tried to take his bag of clothing from him as he was in the act of leaving the premises; failing in this, she seized a shot-gun and fired at the man. Plea: self-defense.—A mysterious murder was alleged to have been committed on a railroad bridge over the Blackstone River at Pawtucket, R. I. Guard-rails and sleepers of the bridge were spattered with blood, in which hair was found matching that of a missing Frenchman.—A New York newspaper comments editorially on the increase of suicides and crimes of violence, and attributes it to the heat. “A sultry day is not conducive to cheerfulness,” says the editor.—At Utica, N. Y., a daring train-robber, who for a long time baffled all attempts at capturing him (the best evidence of his coolness and shrewdness) is sentenced to twenty years’ imprisonment.—G. Kramer and J. Showers, of 234 East Eighty-seventh Street, New York, call on their neighbor Twomey; a quarrel arises, during which (deadly weapons being used on all sides) Twomey and Kramer are seriously injured. No evidence that the combatants were drunk.—C. Glennon, of New York, is first “knocked out” in a fist fight with Clifford, and then, while prostrate and unconscious, is killed by two pistol-shots fired by an Italian, who “was aiming at somebody else.” No cause assigned in either case.—Sixty human skeletons are discovered in a cave near Cookville, Tenn. The current belief is that these are the remains of travelers murdered for their money by a gang of highway robbers, who

years ago infested what was then known as the Kentucky Stock Road. The report is supposed to be a hoax.—At Stapleton, S. I., I. McDermott, while under the influence of liquor, shoots and seriously wounds his wife. McDermott's sister knows of no reason why her brother should quarrel with his wife, as he invariably does when drunk, unless it be because the couple, though married for years, have no children.—The Hudson County (N. J.) Grand Jury indicts James Trainer for complicity in the murder of a strolling musician. The latter was attacked by a gang of roughs, and died in consequence of injuries then received. Brutality appears as the motive of the crime.

JULY 2.—At Louisville, Ky., Albert Turner is executed for the murder of Jennie Bowman. The murderer was actuated by greed and sexual passion. He robbed the house where the murder was committed, and outraged the girl whom he subsequently murdered. He evinced no fear in meeting his doom, nor did he display that weakness of nerves which is a characteristic of persons addicted to alcoholic excesses.—In Henry Street, New York, an irate brother drives his sister's lover out of the house at the point of a pistol. An ordinary case of a brother's assumption of paternal authority over the affairs of the female members of the family.—At Chatham, N. J., a dissipated laborer, named John Wilson, kills his wife, attempts to kill his daughter, and commits suicide. Five years before the tragedy he came to America from England, where he had led a life of dissipation. While in America he was, at times, a model husband, but occasionally relapsed into his old habits, and when in that frame of mind drank to excess. The direct cause of his horrible deed was his objection to the marriage of his daughter to a Roman Catholic. This caused constant quarrels in the family, with the result stated.—At Morehouse, La., a negro is killed while resisting a sheriff's *posse*. The story is highly instructive. A negro lives on terms of intimacy with a degraded white woman. The white neighbors charitably conclude not to lynch, as some hotspurs propose, but simply to castigate the offender—100 lashes being the measure of punishment agreed upon. The offender cheerfully consents to submit to the latter punishment in preference to the former. While in the act of inflicting this punishment, the castigators are fired upon by negroes in ambush. On the day following, a party of whites attack the negroes accused of firing from ambush. A fight ensues, during which one white man and four negroes are killed; one negro is lynched. Carnal passion was the cause of the first *crime*; lawlessness, or savage justice, if that term be preferable, occasioned the subsequent slaughter. Politicians might discover another motive.—At Chicago, Ill., A. D. Parent, the absconding cashier of a Montreal bank, is arrested. He had speculated with, and lost, the bank's money.—An aqueduct laborer (New York) who, "in a drunken fight," killed P. Dowling, is permitted to plead guilty to manslaughter and is sentenced to imprisonment for fifteen years.—Lieutenant J. H. G. Wilcox, U. S. A., is dismissed the service and sentenced to two years' confinement at hard labor for duplicating his pay account and presenting fraudulent claims.—Three desperadoes, belonging to the "Ravenna gang," are captured and lodged in jail at Cleveland, O.

After perpetrating a number of robberies and murders, the three men, aided by two others, slew Detective Halligan and severely wounded Police Captain Hoer.—At New York City, Joe Font, a cripple, recently pardoned by the Governor, terribly beats his paramour and aged uncle. The latter tried to protect the woman. Both Font and his paramour had been drinking on the day of the occurrence.—In Philadelphia, Pa., G. H. Wilson is sentenced to twelve years' confinement in the penitentiary for killing Wakefield Gaines. Mrs. Mary Tabbs helped to murder and dismember Gaines. The motives of the crime are somewhat mixed, but alcohol had nothing to do with them.—Judges Lawrence and Donohue, of New York, grant three absolute and one limited divorce; the grounds of the legal actions were not ascertained, but the fact that two of the three absolute divorces were granted to the husbands, is sufficient indication for our purpose.—In Stone County, Ark., John Coady elopes with his employer's daughter. The father and two brothers of the latter pursue and overtake the fugitive couple. A fight ensues; Coady is mortally wounded; so is one of his assailants.—At Iola, Kan., W. L. Allard, editor of the *Moran Herald*, is shot and killed by W. S. Samuel, a druggist, on account of libelous publications. The two men met in the street; insulting words passed between them; Allard struck Samuel, who retaliated by firing the fatal shot. "Both men were young, married and highly respected."—After the death of Levi Bacon, financial clerk of the Interior Department, at Washington, defalcations to the amount of \$23,000 are discovered through the accounts of the deceased.—At Sandusky, O., G. J. Anderson, Vice-President of the Third National Bank, commits suicide, in consequence of heavy losses arising from the depreciation of investments he had made. Anderson was prominent in social circles and highly respected.—A Brooklyn girl is enticed to leave her home.—At Eldorado, Kan., Dr. Roy Nance is held for killing Wm. Forney. Cause of the crime is not clear; but it is evident that Nance was not drunk at the time, and is not a drunkard.—Henry Hamilton, a wealthy planter of Bradley County, Ark., was lynched by an infuriated mob for killing two brothers named Harris. A feud of long-standing appears to have been the cause of Hamilton's crime; the mob's deed is classed as lawlessness, of course.—Christopher Shannon had his skull fractured, in New York City, by an unknown man who had pursued him in the darkness. The theory of the police, on finding Shannon, was, as usual in such cases, that Shannon, while drunk, had fallen and injured himself. This proved to be an erroneous theory. The fact that the assailant pursued Shannon on a run, and managed to escape, is proof enough that he, also, was sober.—A sneak thief robs Joseph Sweet (Bleecker Street, New York) of \$70 and a gold watch.—While drinking and chatting in a tenement-house, in Jersey City, F. McGarry and Thomas Reilly, traveling tinkers, became involved in a quarrel. Reilly threw a burning lamp at McGarry; the latter dodged; the lamp fell into a bed, fatally injuring Reilly's child.—At Baltimore, Md., Mrs. Barbara Alrey, in consequence of a disagreement between herself and husband, kills herself.—The Kings County (N. Y.) Grand Jury investigates the death of Fannie Briggs, resulting from abortion.—At Jersey City, N. J., a seven-year-old

boy is arrested for an attempt at burglary. He refuses to divulge the names of his confederates.—Afflicted with "fever and ague," and unable to endure the physical pain he had to suffer, Peter Resch, of Reading, Pa., takes his life. In the throes of death he admitted that he committed the deed deliberately and for the reasons stated.—At Chicago, Ill., a fight occurs between non-union dock laborers and the unionists, during which several men are seriously injured; one of these may die of the injuries received.—Unexpectedly returning to his home, at Escanaba, Mich., A. Kirkpatrick, a railroad employé, found John Edwards with his wife at 1 o'clock, A. M. For want of a satisfactory explanation of his presence, Edwards made an effort to retreat through a window, but was stopped by two bullets from Kirkpatrick's revolver. Edwards will probably die; Kirkpatrick is in jail, and his wife disappeared.

JULY 3.—A family of criminals is discovered in Brooklyn, N. Y. The father, D. Price, was arrested for beating his wife. During the investigation it leaked out that he had for years systematically trained his children to beg, and to steal and commit other crimes. Four of his children have repeatedly been arrested for theft. Price himself is an habitual and incorrigible criminal, *but he is exceedingly temperate in the use of intoxicants.*—Mary Jenkins, a spinster, of New York, slightly wounds J. B. Conklin, a lawyer, whom she accuses of having deceived her in various ways, and endeavored to undermine her health through the agency of a physician. The evidence indicates that she is not of sound mind.—A livery-stable-keeper, of New York, is arrested under the double charge of having robbed a merchant of money and valuables, and of swindling the same party under the pretense of being a detective.—At San Francisco, Cal., G. W. Bishop, an Australian, was shot and wounded by Mary Von. Bishop, leaving a wife in Australia, came to San Francisco, where he made the acquaintance of Mary Von, a magnetic healer and fortune-teller. The pair lived together about one month, when they separated, Bishop removing the furniture of their household. A suit brought by her for the possession of the chattel was decided in his favor, whereupon she vowed vengeance, threatening to kill her former lover. Just as Bishop was in the act of embarking for Australia, Mary shot him.—While endeavoring to stop a street-fight, at Hunter's Point, N. Y., Louis Morel was struck on the head and sustained a severe fracture of the skull.—At Hoboken, N. J., Bertie Conrad, a pretty girl of seventeen, commits suicide by poisoning. While suffering excruciating pain, she, with singular fortitude, converses affectionately with her parents, admits her suicidal purpose, but fails to assign any cause. A manly young fellow was ardently devoted to her, but his affection appears not to have been reciprocated. No clue to the motive.—At Coney Island, N. Y., Hermann Dietrich, a German, drowns himself. The man acted deliberately and coolly when about to commit the crime. A letter addressed to his brother gives proof of perfect sanity; subsequent developments justify the assumption that adversity was the cause of the suicide.—A gang of roughs kill Peter Nepler, at Pittsburg, Pa., for having resented their insults. "The murder," the dispatch states, "is the culmination of a series of lawless acts."—A burglar, named Anton Friedman, of New York, attempts to kill his wife, because she

"knows too much of his doings." She betrays him; he is arrested, and property recently stolen from H. Hellbecks, and found in his possession, leads to his conviction. He belongs to a gang of house-breakers.—Mrs. Sarah Robinson, of Somerville, Mass., accused of having poisoned her husband and several children, is pronounced to be of sound mind. The motive of these crimes appears to have been greed of gold.—H. O. Wood, of Boston, a refined fellow of winning address and pleasing manners, introduces himself to Griffin (Ga.) society under false representations; marries an heiress; then embarks in a grand scheme, through which, by means of forgeries and swindles, he realizes large sums of money, mortgages his wife's property, and disappears.—At Springfield, O., a target-tender of the I. B. & W. R. R. is stabbed to death with a dagger. The murder is attributed to car-thieves.—At Children's Station, on the territory of the Cherokee Nation, George Smith, a fourteen-year-old boy, kills Martha Shaw, aged ten years. He admits the killing, but claims that it was an accident.—Thomas Trainor, a well-known citizen of Tahlequah, Ind. Ter., is shot and killed by High Sheriff Hawkins. Trainor drew a pistol to shoot Hawkins, "but was killed before he got a chance to use it." The dispatch states that much excitement prevails in the town on account of the killing of Trainor. No cause assigned.—A tramp tries to steal a piece of statuary from the house of Mrs. Burdette, of New York, who a few minutes before had given him food.—At Reading, Pa., the Grand Jury indicts ten tax-collectors for embezzlements amounting in the aggregate to \$25,000. The office of the County Commissioners is denounced as a nest of corruption.—New York newspapers republish an article from the Boston *Traveller*, commenting on the frequency of infanticide at the "Hub of the Universe." The discoveries of infants' bodies on door-steps, in ditches and alley-ways, are so frequent, and the arrests of the criminals so rare, that the *Traveller* deems it its duty to bring the "indifferent public to a full appreciation of the enormity and hideousness of child-murder."—Abram Sands, reputed to be a millionaire, commits suicide at Butte, Montana Ter. "No cause for the deed is directly assignable," but it is reported that financial mishaps, involving heavy losses, have unsettled his mind.—Benedict Krebs, of Washington, laboring under a singular hallucination, threatens to kill President Cleveland. The man is insane, and from the nature of his hallucination (he thinks Cleveland owes him money) it may be inferred that money-matters unsettled his mental equilibrium.—Frederick Stanley went to the house of his father-in-law, in Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., sat down on the sofa, "coolly lighted a cigarette, and a few minutes later poisoned himself." No cause assigned.—Ex-Governor Gilpin, of Denver, Col., obtains a divorce from his wife on the ground of cruelty.—Defrauded in business, an old man, named M. Cowan, attempts to commit suicide in Fifty-second Street, New York.—At Jersey City, John Donovan, a laborer, kicked his wife, inflicting fatal injuries. No cause, save brutality and domestic infelicity, ascertainable.—William Seebaum, of Newark, N. J., is found with a bullet-hole in his head. A letter found in his pocket, states that, failing in all his efforts to find work, he became despondent and resolved to die.—Edward Lawrence, of New York, is arrested for inflicting upon Ellen Mansfield injuries result-

ing in the premature birth of a child. Ellen charges Lawrence with having betrayed her under promise of marriage, and of being the father of the dead child. On the day on which he struck her, she had asked him to help her out of her trouble. He took umbrage at her request and the reproaches which accompanied it, and the result was as stated.—A pool-seller was arrested in New York on a charge of bigamy.—A New York ruffian is lodged in the Litchfield (Conn.) jail for assault with intent to kill. He is wanted in New York for a serious crime.—A farm hand was murdered near Cincinnati, O. No clue to cause.—In a village near Pittsburg, Pa., an intoxicated saloon-keeper kills a German, and claims to have acted in self-defense.—A swindler personates Walker Blaine, presents forged checks and obtains money and pass-book at a Montreal bank, and then swindles a number of Canadian merchants.—A gang of convicts at work outside the walls of the State Prison at Folsom, Cal., make an open attempt to escape. The guards fire upon the fleeing men, killing one of them.—At a dance, near Cedar Rapids, in prohibitory Iowa, a farmer engaged in a "drunken fight," turned upon and shot his brother, who had endeavored to quell the turmoil.—At Charlestown W. Va., Virginia Robinson deliberately killed her five-year-old child. The unnatural mother had for a long time practiced the most revolting cruelties upon her child. Indignant neighbors have frequently taken the child from her. The woman is described as a devil in human shape, probably one of the Lombroso type.—William Reagan, a typical New York tough, kills a 'longshoreman. No motive assigned, except "pure cussedness."

JULY 4.—Mr. A. C. Schurman asks the police of Brooklyn, N. Y., to assist him in finding his thirteen-year-old son, who stole \$75 from a letter addressed to his father and fled.—The body of a man is fished out of the bay opposite Fort Hamilton, N. Y. The coroner is convinced that the man either committed suicide or was drowned accidentally.—During a family altercation, John Quinn assaults his father and sister, and inflicts severe injuries upon both.—In New York City, a crowd of street urchins hooted and otherwise insulted two Italian hod-carriers, said to have been intoxicated. One of the Italians inflicted a severe wound upon one of the boys.—An eighteen-year-old boy of bad reputation fatally shoots Ferdinand Penneroiz, of Chicago. The youth practiced target-shooting in the tenement-house where he and Penneroiz lived. The latter remonstrated with him, whereupon he fired the fatal shot.—At the same place, John Oumondro, an attaché of a cowboy-show, killed W. Fischer. O. claims that the shot was fired accidentally.—John and G. Oklener, of Chicago, are assaulted by a crowd of ruffians, supposed to have been drunk, and sustain severe injuries. John may die.—Dr. Lyon, of Elmira, N. Y., commits suicide; remorse and fear of punishment being assigned as the causes. Dr. Lyon had on the preceding day killed auctioneer Moe, at Franklin, Pa. He was a respected member of the community, "although known to possess a violent and often ungovernable temper."—Mrs. Brooks, of Juniata, Mich., returns to her home, bearing evidences of brutal treatment. She had left Juniata to obtain possession of her first husband's legacy; when she had obtained the money, the parties through whom the negotiations had been

carried on, robbed her, kept her captive for over a month, killed her child, born during her captivity, maltreated her in every conceivable way, and finally released her. The story sounds incredible; there is nothing to sustain it except Mrs. B.'s word. No further details reported, or, if reported, escaped attention of compiler.—James Mulholland disappears from his home at New York City, admonishing his son, in a letter, to "stick to his mother." The presumption is, that M. killed himself; cause, unknown.—During a dispute about a trifling matter, Fortunato, an Italian, stabs and seriously wounds J. Moore of New York.—Robert Inglis, of New York, robs his sweetheart of two dollars.—J. Van Horkin and S. Van Wyck are arrested at Paterson, N. J., for robbing two of their countrymen (Dutchmen), who had befriended them.—In his camp near Lincoln, Neb., Overton, a gypsy, kills his wife and commits suicide. His son states that Overton had lived very unhappily with his wife. The reputation of the whole family is bad.—S. A. Scales, of Newark, N. J., is accused by his wife of having attempted to commit rape upon a thirteen-year-old girl. The girl corroborates the accusation.—In a fit of passion, caused by differences arising from a game of cards, John Conklin, of New York, stabs Hinson six times in the neck, face and hands.—Under the name of Hastings, a man embarks, at New York, on the steamship Tallahassee, bound for Savannah, Ga., and commits suicide by drowning. He had no baggage with him, and the presumption is, that he took passage on the steamer under a false name, for the express purpose of killing himself and leaving no clue to his identity.—An extemporized duel took place on Neal Plantation, Crawford County, Ark., between Younger and Meadows; both men were fatally injured. Younger's wife confessed that she had committed adultery with Meadows; hence the duel.—At Chicago, Ill., Dennis Callahan kills his nephew, who, years ago, had been unlawfully intimate with Mrs. Callahan, but departed for parts unknown before Dennis could discover the true state of affairs. When D. did find out, he vowed that he would kill his nephew whenever he met him. He was true to his vow.—The boarders of Criesse's house, at South Framingham, Mass., bought a barrel of beer, with the intention of having a joint jollification. During the evening a row occurred, and Criesse was seriously, perhaps fatally, stabbed by P. Grimm.—R. D. Czagle, of New York, a respected manufacturer, commits suicide. His wife, whom he "idolized," fell in love and eloped with a "dude."

JULY 5.—At New York City, two men (one of them an ex-convict), in a Fourth-of-July mood, threw a lighted fire-cracker at J. Cavanagh. C. remonstrated with the men, one of whom knocked him down. In the fall, striking against the curbstone, C. broke his skull. He died in a few minutes.—Two more deaths of patients occur at the insane asylum on Ward's Island, and rumor has it that they were caused by the brutality of the keepers.—A dispatch from Philadelphia states that three murders occurred in that city on the preceding day, and that these, and seven fires, and a number of accidents are "directly or indirectly the outcome of the day's celebration." Skylarkings led to quarrels, quarrels to rows, and rows to murders. No evidence that alcohol was the exciting cause in either case.—

Additional details of the Morehouse (La.) "war of races" show that six negroes were shot and six lynched, all on account of a negro's intimacy with a degraded white woman.—George Turner, a wealthy manufacturer of Spartanburg, S. C., who killed one of his employes, and is hiding in the woods, threatens to kill any one who attempts to arrest him. Cause of murder not stated.—At Charleston, W. Va., L. Robinson killed the paramour of his wife. After having surrendered to the police, he was lynched by a mob. The same mob also intended to lynch the unfaithful wife, but she succeeded in escaping to the mountains.—At Laurenceville, S. C., J. D. Sheahan, a merchant, deliberately shot and killed R. L. Bishop, while the latter was standing in the Court House door. On the day preceding the tragedy the two men had a dispute about a business transaction, during which Bishop used insulting language. After the bloody deed, Sheahan "coolly walked away, sought a policeman, handed him his pistol, and asked to be arrested."—P. Cassin, aged twenty-three, killed himself at New York. Drink, so the report states, "was the cause of his act."—The Treasurer of Perry County, Ind., absconds with \$67,000 of the county's money. His predecessor also was a defaulter, and is now serving a term in the penitentiary.

JULY 6.—Christina Kreig commits suicide in consequence of frequent quarrels with her husband, a saloon-keeper. In a letter, she stated that she preferred "death to such a life," from which the reporter inferred that she was disgusted with her husband's occupation. Inquiry proved that this was not true. Kreig is a temperate man. The cause of their frequent disputes was really incompatibility of temperaments.—In a despondent mood, caused by asthma and a complication of other ailments, Martin Metz, of New York, kills himself.—Family troubles render Tillie Hein, of New York, so tired of life that she kills herself.—Mrs. Frances Salb, a "slightly demented woman," attempts to commit suicide.—On the fourth of July, two New York policemen are fired upon by persons alleged to belong to the Whyo gang. The obvious motive was revenge. The evidence produced by the officers was not sufficient, however, to hold the accused persons.—One of two persons arrested in Cleveland, Miss., for complicity in the fatal shooting of Manning and Turner, admits that he helped to kill another man, named Reed. A lawless spirit and a sort of vendetta explain this and the other crime.—John Flynn, of New York, a saloon-keeper, harassed and tormented by a crowd of ruffians, who threw fire-crackers into his saloon, fires into the crowd and wounds a small boy. Flynn was not drunk. He is described as a man of good behaviour.—R. M. Budd, nicknamed "Back-Number" Budd, has an altercation with the janitor of the house in which he lives and makes use of his pistol. The janitor receives a pistol-shot wound in the hand. Budd was perfectly sober at the time of committing the deed. When the dispute took place, at 5 o'clock, A. M., B. was just in the act of leaving his residence to go to his business.—A detective of Bridgeport, Conn., seeing two men in the act of examining the front doors of certain stores, enters into a conversation with them, and, pretending to be of their ilk, proposes the robbing of a pawn-shop. The men fall into the trap. The detective arranges all the preliminaries, and then arrests his would-be accomplices. The newspapers express the opinion that the detective ought to be

punished.—At Jersey City, N. J., R. W. Ostendorff is killed during a row in front of a saloon, where he and two others had been playing pool. No indication that any of the persons engaged in the brawl were intoxicated. Ostendorff and his friends were whistling, when three or four other men came along and objected to the musical entertainment; a fight ensued, with the result stated.—A young white man named Thomas has a dispute (in Augusta, Ga.) with a fourteen-year-old colored boy, on account of a cigarette-picture belonging to the latter. He struck the boy, who retaliated by plunging a knife into his assailant's body, killing him instantly.—Dr. C. B. Cone, of Springfield, Mass., is accused of having set fire to his property, on which he had recently placed five mortgages.—Clarendon, an oil town in Pennsylvania, is almost completely destroyed by a conflagration. It is *rumored* that a short time before the fire, when all applications for liquor licenses were refused, a hotel-keeper threatened to burn the town, unless this action of the excise-court was reversed.—John Garrish, a railway engineer, kills himself on a barren island in the Delaware River, just below the mouth of the Neversink. Adversity drove him to suicide. Two months before his death, his wife became insane, and shortly thereafter, he was suspended from duty as an engineer for having run his engine off a switch.—At New York, Dan Lyons, a few days after having been defeated in a pugilistic encounter with Joseph Quinn, deliberately kills the latter. When Lyons had this fist fight with Quinn, he was under the influence of drink; but when he committed the murder, he was sober—in fact, he “had been lying in wait,” as the report states, for Quinn ever since the latter thrashed him. That the motive was vengeance further appears from Quinn's dying words: “It was for an old grudge that Lyons shot me.” L. is a thief and has already served a term in the penitentiary.—At Providence, R. I., Michael H. Burke is arrested for killing his step-father. Michael had asked his step-father for a dollar, but only received a quarter. When he became abusive, his step-father flung a stick at him; the youngster then threw a pistol at the old man's head, fracturing his skull, and thereby causing his death.—Peter Coffey is indicted at New Haven, Conn., for the murder of station-agent Way, of Stony Creek. Everybody probably recollects the singular circumstances connected with this case, and hence needs no explanation as to the cause of crime.—The employés of the Crescent Mill, at Wheeling, W. Va., hang and nearly kill a fellow-workman, who was in the habit of brutally beating his wife.—W. L. Kilton, a seaman, is arrested at Baltimore, on a charge of having outraged and seriously injured Miss H. S. Powell.—While “somewhat intoxicated,” G. Wargo and J. Lazer, of Derringer, Pa., amused themselves by firing off a revolver (it was on the 4th of July). Wargo asked Lazer for the revolver, and had no sooner received it, than he aimed and fired at his friend, killing him instantly.—In Thomas McManus's saloon, Brooklyn, N. Y., Connor was stabbed twice by two unknown ruffians, who appeared to act under instructions from a well-dressed man in their company. The police believe that Connor was mistaken for another.—Near Philadelphia, Pa., a “gang of notorious roughs” force their way into a garden where five hundred people hold a picnic and kill Charles Taylor.—Emil Mangel, of New York, on account of a trivial

quarrel, lies in wait for and kills his former friend, Maurice Marx.—At the mining settlement, Coalburg, J. Chastine and Hugh Boyd, two operatives, quarreled. Boyd slapped Chastine, whereupon the latter got a gun and emptied the charge into B.'s body, killing him instantly. Both men had been drinking before the dispute. How much effect the drinking had on Chastine, appears plainly from the fact, that after shooting B, he "withdrew to a good position, and reloading his gun, kept all comers at bay for some hours." This he did evidently from fear of being lynched, seeing that as soon as the sheriff appeared upon the scene, he surrendered.—On learning that a person whom he had assaulted and injured was about to die, John Feistbonner, of Chicago, committed suicide.—A Sunbury (Pa.) dispatch states that G. Wenrich, who has just finished a ten-years' term, for killing Dr. Wagenseller, fatally stabbed a wealthy farmer at Selin's Grove. Revenge was his motive; his victim was one of the jury, who, ten years ago, convicted him.—Sadie Lawson and James Brown, both colored, engage in a fight at Franklin, Pa., and Brown is mortally wounded by his female assailant. The usual explanation in such cases.—Private Bateman deliberately killed Sergeant Copher, Second U. S. Cavalry, at San Francisco, Cal. On the preceding night, the sergeant had reprimanded Bateman for being drunk. On the following morning, immediately after reveille, he entered the barracks to waken those who had failed to answer roll-call; while he was thus engaged, Bateman, then perfectly sober, killed him.—A Philadelphia policeman is accused of robbing a Chinese gambling-house.—The book-keeper of J. J. Seeds & Co. of Philadelphia, steals \$4,000 from his employers and disappears.

JULY 7.—A footpad attacks and robs two ladies in Cypress Hills Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.—W. R. May, a distiller, was called from his bed and killed by a lawyer, named J. M. Lynch, whom some time before he had cowed on account of a dispute over a lewd woman.—At Peru, Ind., J. Christian, a shiftless fellow, who had been "mainly supported by his industrious family," first beats his daughter, because she married, "thus reducing his means of support;" then pretends to commit suicide, and fatally shoots Dr. North, who had been asked to render medical aid to him. A mob subsequently lynched Christian. Public opinion in this case attributes mob-law to the laxity of the judges in that part of the State. Rage is assigned as the cause of C.'s crime.—Rev. Father Dent is convicted of criminal libel at Little Valley, and sentenced to seven months' imprisonment.—In the divorce suit brought by Mrs. Moller, of New York, against her husband, it is ascertained that the complainant, after having left her husband without just reason, causes a series of charges to be manufactured against him for the purposes of her suit.—A young New Yorker, named J. Tighe, knocked his aged mother down, because the supper she had prepared for him did not suit his palate.—Charged with bigamy, Alfred Weinschenk commits suicide in Central Park, New York.—At Towson, Md., masked men attempt to lynch a negro, confined in jail for outraging Viola Jackson, aged eleven years.—B. Johnson is arrested at Mount Holly, Pa., for robbing the mails and breaking into the post-offices at a number of towns.—Burglars rob M. H. Griffiths (Boston, Mass.) of all his valuables and money.—The overseer of a Fall

River (Mass.) mill deserts his wife and children and elopes with a young widow.—A young laborer commits suicide at New York. No cause assigned.—At Boston, Mass., J. E. Nowlin, who murdered G. A. Codman, and dismembered and buried the body near the Lexington Road, is sentenced to be hanged. Alcohol has nothing to do with the case.—In New York, a woman and her daughter, enraged at a four-year-old boy, who persisted in playing near their residence, so maltreated the little one that he died on the next morning.—Brooklyn, N. Y., is visited by a gang of burglars, who rob several houses.—The trial of G. Wilson, accused of murdering his wife, is opened in Albion, N. Y. W. lived very unhappily with his wife, and is said to have been guilty of intimacy with other women. The evidence against W. is not very strong. The case is mentioned here merely as another illustration of domestic infelicity, in the compiler's sense.—John Hancock, of Brooklyn, N. Y., deserts his wife, and his relatives believe that he committed suicide, but the wife scouts this idea. The reason of H.'s desertion is stated to be that he "discovered too late that his wife had some matrimonial experience before meeting him."—A brutal police officer, of Brooklyn, N. Y., without any just provocation, merely, as it seems, to test his power (he has been on the force but a short time), clubs and severely injures a peaceable citizen.—On the Santa Fé R. R., a band of train robbers attempt to rob the express car, but are repulsed by an armed *posse*, who had been notified in time of the projected robbery. One of the robbers was wounded, yet escaped. These robberies occur so frequently of late, and are carried on with such boldness, that prominent railway managers in Texas intend to properly arm and organize trainmen for such emergencies.—At a station of one of the elevated railroads in New York, Coyle fell asleep, and, when aroused by the gateman, attacked the latter with a revolver. After a fierce struggle the gateman succeeded in disarming the man, but received several injuries. No indication that the man was drunk. It may be that the gateman did his duty with that gentleness which appears to be a distinguishing trait of nearly all gatemen and other employés of the elevated roads.—A burglar, caught in the act of forcibly entering Mrs. Tobin's residence at New York, savagely attacks and maltreats Katie Mahoney, who had frustrated his burglarious plans.—A Brooklyn (N. Y.) contractor obtains an advance of money on his contract, ostensibly to pay his men, but instead of doing so, pockets the money and elopes with a girl.—A Brooklyn (N. Y.) pawnbroker is swindled by an old criminal, by means of a forged check.—Near Lake West, Choctaw Nation, M. Johnson and Joseph and H. M. Mayo became involved in a fight over a trivial matter. Joseph Mayo was killed and H. M. Mayo seriously stabbed. Johnson was badly wounded.—At the same place, John Frey was waylaid and assassinated by his neighbor, G. Phillips, on account of an old feud, growing out of the loan of \$3, which Phillips had secured from Frey, but failed to pay.—Another murder is reported from the same place, namely, that of a negro suspected of being a horse-thief. A party of men called the negro to his door, and on his appearance, opened a fusillade upon him, literally riddling his body with bullets.—The wife of the ex-sheriff of Callaway County, Ky., recently became insane, and in her ravings disclosed the fact that in 1873 she stole \$3,000 of the

public money then in the custody of her husband. The theft, which at the time was attributed to one of the deputy-sheriffs, ruined her husband, who has ever since then supported his family by manual labor. The singular part of the occurrence is that the woman kept the money concealed all these years, without spending a penny of it. Surely, a psychal riddle.—At Graysville, Ga., two negroes were terribly whipped—one of them well-nigh unto death—by a white mob. One of the two negroes had slandered a respectable woman; the other was castigated for resisting the mob. The former wanted to swear out a warrant, but was informed that to do so would mean certain death to him.—“White caps” enter the house of the Naushee brothers (John and Sherman) at Marengo, Ind., for the purpose of whipping John, who was suspected of having caused the separation of Justice Town and wife. The Naushee brothers, powerful men, offer resistance and are both seriously, perhaps fatally, wounded.—To “escape domestic troubles,” Max Eichmann, of New York, takes poison and lies down under a street-lamp to die. To the policeman who was about to arrest him, the dying man said that he had married a widow, who had made life so intolerable to him that he “took to drinking” and disgraced himself; he was unwilling to survive his disgrace.—The United States pension agent at Carlisle, Pa., is exposed as a swindler and defrauder.—A married woman, who surprises her husband in the house of a widow, at Middle Village, N. Y., under suspicious circumstances, receives a beating at the hands of the latter.—At New York a man commits suicide; cause, unknown.—An escaped lunatic kills one man and fatally wounds another, at Jonesboro, Ark.—H. Gibbon, “a lean and sallow New Englander,” is sentenced, at New York, to two years’ imprisonment in the penitentiary for bigamy.—F. Patterson and others are arraigned, at Binghamton, for having defrauded the government out of \$13,370 by means of fraudulent pension claims.—James Brocery, a convict under sentence for manslaughter, killed another convict, while both were at work outside the penitentiary walls, at Columbia, S. C.—Joseph Preston, a trackman on the Erie R. R., commits suicide, having become despondent over the death of his friend, who had been killed on that road.—(“Blinky” Morgan, the Western robber and murderer, when asked how he came to lead a life of crime, replied: “When I was very young, I commenced reading dime novels, and read them until my mind was thoroughly poisoned. I thought of all sorts of wild schemes, and when I was 16, I ran away from home and went to Texas.”)—Chas. West, of 48 Maiden Lane, New York, who advertised himself as the Victor Watch Co., is tried and convicted on the charge of grand larceny.—Mary H. Anderson is convicted of enticing girls to her home in Twenty-fourth Street for immoral purposes, and is sentenced to eighteen months in the penitentiary.—During a quarrel between John Doughty and Wm. Jones, of Flushing, L. I., the latter discharges a pistol at Doughty, wounding him in the arm. Jones is arrested.—Herman Graft, of Brooklyn, 45 years of age, commits suicide. Assigned cause: illness and lack of employment and means.—Augustus Emery, colored, is charged with the murder of Alex. Rodney, also a colored man. Geo. Owens is held as an accessory. The general opinion of the witnesses is that the murder was committed in self-defense. All

concerned in the case are Philadelphians.—H. I. Lang, of New York City, is charged with robbing the rooms of Thomas Maguire, of 341 East Forty-first Street, New York. He worked at his trade as a painter during a strike in that trade, and when the strike was settled, the union men refused to work with him, as he had previously been convicted of robbery in Philadelphia. He then posed as a victim of the tyranny of trades unions, got a job as a janitor and committed the crime for which he is held.—A mob at Eckerly, Ind., who had lynched John Davis of that town, for an alleged assault upon Ella Flanagan, digs up Davis's remains and tries to burn them in order to obliterate all traces of their deed. Horrible cruelties were practiced upon the victim before he expired.—Dr. John Cullon, of Avayelles Parish, La., commits suicide. He suffered from an incurable disease. He was engaged to marry a beautiful young woman, to whom he was devotedly attached.—A number of bodies of Chinese miners, who had been killed by whites for their gold dust, are found floating down Snake River, Idaho. The impression prevails among the Chinese residents of Lewiston, Idaho, that there is an organized band of Anti-Mongolian vigilantes raiding the placer mining region.—D. C. Pickney, of New York, is divorced from his wife on the ground of bigamy. She is said to be traveling now with the Salvation Army under an assumed name.

JULY 8.—Dorothea Horn, keeper of an intelligence office at 168 Third Avenue, New York, is accused of having sent four girls to houses of prostitution from her office, and is held for trial.—Fred. Switzel, thirty-three years old, of No. 445 West Sixteenth Street, New York, attempts suicide by pounding his head with a stone. No cause is assigned.—Irene Merritt, fourteen years old, of Armont, attempts suicide. Ill-treatment at home is said to be the cause.—Wm. Clark, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who had already been punished for not supporting his family, tries to kill his wife and their child, and commits suicide. He had neglected and abused his family for years. His wife was only fifteen years of age when he eloped with her from a Western seminary, and for a long time he lived in idleness with her family in Brooklyn.—John Swift, of Hartford, Conn., shoots and kills his wife. He always was a worthless fellow, shiftless and intemperate. His wife thought that by marrying him he could be reformed, but he relapsed into his old habits, and when threatened with divorce, committed the crime.—A New York newspaper comments editorially on the suicide of a woman of that city who took her life because her husband had ordered her to remain at home; and another case, in which Mrs. Jamieson, of Kansas City, deliberately swallowed a fatal dose of chloroform, because a rain-storm had interfered with her plan of going on an excursion with her family.—Fred. Tree, of New York, is arrested upon the charge of abandonment preferred by his wife. The couple had married when quite young and soon quarreled. A divorce will probably result.—A number of men are arrested, suspected of the murder of John Malone, of Oyster Bay, L. I., who was at first thought to have committed suicide.—An unknown person steals a diamond off a dead man's finger at Monmouth Park, N. J.—Prosecuting Attorney Vance, of Perry County, Ind., having been detected in bribing jurors, absconds.—C. McElroy and A. Renich, two horse trainers, of Lebanon, Ky.,

had one of their frequent disputes about trade matters. McElroy applied a radical remedy in killing Renich.—Alfred Seyke, a farm hand, employed near Wilmington, N. C., having been discharged by Mr. Mills, the superintendent of the farm, attempted to shoot the latter, but only succeeded in slightly wounding him. He then committed suicide.—A burglar, who is caught in the act of entering a house in Long Island City, is assaulted with a water-pitcher by the lady of the house, and makes good his escape.—Fisher, of New York, a German, commits suicide. Domestic troubles appear to be the cause.—John Gildenberg, 67 years old, of New Rochelle, N. Y., commits suicide during the absence of his wife. No cause assigned.—Geo. Denzer, of Brooklyn, N. Y., commits suicide. There is no apparent cause for the deed.—Four small boys, G. Suavez, C. Bracelien, Thos. Ross and Wm. Rogers, are arrested for breaking into the unoccupied house, No. 435 West 51st Street, New York, and stealing property valued at \$150.—Wm. Corbinson and Wm. Frey, two ex convicts, are arrested in New York for attempting to sell silver watches, which they had gold-plated, for gold ones. Frey is discharged, but the other is held for violating the trade-mark law in using a certain name which he had caused to be engraved on the watches.—Rev. Father John M. FitzGerald, a Catholic priest, of Charlotte, assaults Luke Marvin, because the latter had ordered the priest's horses to be put in pound, they having ruined his garden. Marvin was terribly beaten by the priest.—Elder Joseph Thorp, a Mormon preacher, and a crowd of his followers attacked Rev. Wright, who had denounced them and their methods. Knives were drawn and clubs brandished, but the Mormons were finally arrested and placed in jail. Oconee County, S. C., was the scene of the disturbance.—Michael Harding, of 259 Monroe Street, New York, attempts to murder his wife. After considerable trouble, Harding is clubbed into submission by a policeman; he is sentenced to the work-house.—An unknown colored man stabs John Forrester, forty-two years old, of No. 464 Greenwich Street, New York City. The colored man tormented a horse overcome by the heat, and Forrester remonstrated with him. A quarrel ensued, during which Forrester was stabbed.—Homer Warner is arrested in New York City on the suspicion of having aided in stealing postal orders from the post-office at Astoria, N. Y.—Oscar J. Harvey, chief of a division in the Treasury Department, at Washington, D. C., is arrested for forgery, having confessed to 161 fraudulent claims for horses alleged to have been lost during the war. He claims to have been driven to the crimes by pecuniary necessities, in order to satisfy a former partner, who continually urged him to make the most of his opportunities.—George S. Millington, a wealthy resident of Memphis, Tenn., who shot and killed Thos. Kennedy, and was indicted for murder in the first degree at the time, is convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to imprisonment for fifteen years. Passion appears as the cause of the crime.—William J. Calvert, of Michigan, deserted his wife for another woman, and obtained a divorce by fraud.—Samuel Hughes, of Allenford, Ont., is arrested on suspicion of having murdered a widow named McDougald of the same town. No cause is assigned, and no facts are given from which the motive

of the crime may be inferred.—Jimmie Carroll, one of the robbers of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Galesburg, Ill., is sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary.—Adam Freeman, of Scotsboro, Ala., who had been arrested for forging an order for a pair of shoes, becoming sick in jail and expecting to die, confesses that he burned the Porter House in 1884, for which crime three men were hung at the time.—Broken Bow, a town in Nebraska, is the scene of a conflict between officers of the law and a band of highwaymen. One member of the gang is killed and another mortally wounded. Another gang which had been robbing the freight-trains of the Union Pacific R. R., is being pursued by the officers.—Diedrich Kahnken, twenty-four years old, of No. 430 Cherry Street, New York, commits suicide. Different causes are assigned for the deed; one account states that he was poor and despondent; another, that he drank excessively, and a third, that he was overcome by heat.—Wm. Wetzel, Joseph Weiss, and Wm. M. Smith are arrested for robbing the United States mails at York Springs, and various other points in Pennsylvania.—Judge A. A. Knight, of Chicago, Ill., is expelled from the Y. M. C. A., and Plymouth Congregational Church, for grossly immoral conduct. Knight makes a full confession and leaves the city.—Hattie Devine appears in court against the man who, while occupying a room with her in a disorderly house, shot her. As a reason for shooting her the man stated the girl's attempt to leave their unchaste couch earlier than suited him.—C. West, of New York, is convicted of swindling.—A New York physician is charged with swindling an insurance company.—Anxious creditors are looking for a Brooklyn (N. Y.) saloon-keeper, who disappears with the evident intention of defrauding them.—A young man, of Jersey City, N. J., who, "in a fit of jealousy," shot his sweetheart, is forgiven by, and marries, the latter.—Following a clue furnished them by a colored *fortune-teller*, a party of superstitious Marylanders, in search of a missing child, maltreat and are about to lynch an old German, near Sabillsville, when the interference of some sensible persons stopped their proceedings. The fortune-teller had accused the German of stealing the child.—On account of a disputed claim to a piece of land, near Meade Centre, Kan., which the courts decided against them, the Woodruffs (father and son) deliberately kill their neighbor, Carman, while the latter was at work in his corn-field.

JULY 10.—At Mount Holly, N. J., the sentence of death is pronounced against B. Peak, who shot Miss Anderson. P. was a suitor of the girl's. He killed her because she would not marry him. P.'s behavior during the trial revealed a rare degree of bravado and callousness.—Raymond Collins, hitherto distinguished among the young men of Breakabeen, N. Y., for his piety and exemplary conduct, was accused by Mr. Patterson of paying improper attentions to Mrs. Patterson. He threatened to sue his accuser, and the latter, rather than have a scandal, paid him \$175, to "soothe his injured feelings." On the following day, Collins ran away with Mrs. Patterson. After some months, Mrs. P. repents, returns to her husband, is forgiven, and causes the arrest of her lover.—The public administrator of Cambridge, Mass., disposes of the effects of Dr. Andrew J. Grant, a bigamist and swindler.—S. Chitten-

den, a prominent lawyer, commits suicide at Lancaster, Pa. Cause, melancholia.—Mrs. Emma J. Arthur obtains a divorce from Mr. C. M. Arthur, who, the report states, “by peevishness, constant abuse and public defamation, kept his wife in terror for years.” At the bottom of all this appears a disagreement about money.—At Susquehanna, Pa., S. Baldwin commits suicide. No cause assigned.—Syracuse (N. Y.) jurors, in a seduction case, violate their oath, by escaping from the jury-room and “painting the town red.” The judge rebukes them.—The Secretary of the Treasury Department denies a petition for the restoration of smuggled diamonds.—An old Choctaw, at Eufaula, Ind. Ter., is killed and robbed.—While riding in a buggy, with his sister, Dr. Samuel Hay was shot and killed, near Charlestown, Ind., by his neighbor, Jacob Robinson. The killing is the outcome of an old feud, resulting from a dispute about land and the right of way. Robinson is married, well-to-do, and socially prominent.—A state of lawlessness is said to prevail at Walhalla, S. C., “between the operations of Mormon missionaries, the torch of the incendiary, and the dirty work of a band of conspirators,” so the report runs, “and the usual quiet of the place is sadly disturbed.” A prominent member of the Methodist church started a conspiracy for the purpose of defaming honest ladies by obscene letters. The law is invoked against him. Incendiarism is resorted to, either out of revenge or for the purpose of rescuing prisoners. The Mormon trouble grew out of a Methodist preacher’s attack on polygamy. He came near losing his life in a fight between his adherents and the devotees of Mormonism.—After being swindled in a land transaction, an old farmer, living in Westmoreland County, Pa., is compelled, at the point of a pistol, to “hand over” \$2,500. The affair was shrewdly planned and deliberately carried out by three daring robbers.—Further investigations into the thefts and embezzlements of a Treasury Chief of Division, at Washington, reveal a complicated system of stealing, malversation, fraud, perjury, etc.—An old lady, venerable and respectable in appearance and behavior, is exposed, at San Francisco, as an habitual swindler.—One of a gang of roughs is sentenced to death in Jersey City, N. J., for the murder of G. Lipplegoes.—It is discovered that William Brown, at present in the penitentiary for shooting and seriously wounding Eleanor Preece, at Stonaker farm, near New Brunswick, N. J., is the lawful husband of the latter. He and Eleanor, for reasons unknown, agreed to keep their marriage a secret. At the end of Brown’s sentence, the couple will celebrate their reconciliation by going to housekeeping. The singular circumstances attending the secret marriage and jealousy appear to have been the cause of B.’s crime.—A New York colored man feloniously assaults a bartender who endeavored to eject him from a saloon for disorderly behavior. The inference is that the man was intoxicated. His employers furnish bail for him, stating that he was “too valuable a man to be locked up.”—Louise Smith, of New York, is denied alimony and counsel fees in a suit for limited divorce from her husband on the ground of cruelty. The latter shows, in an affidavit, that his wife is in the habit of receiving young men at their home during his absence. When he remonstrated, she stabbed him in the eye with a fork.

JULY 11.—Mrs. P. Farrow, wife of “a well-known citizen and leading member of the Baptist faith,” of Parkersburg, W. Va., attempts to commit suicide, on account of the publication of alleged unlawful intimacy between herself and a cousin of her husband. The cousin confessed that for several years he has been intimate with Mrs. Farrow, but the latter strenuously denied the truth of this confession.—A Brooklyn (N. Y.) man deserts his wife for another woman.—At Cincinnati, O., Ansel Holmes, the captain of a traveling shanty-boat, attempted to murder, and succeeded in seriously, perhaps fatally, wounding, his two employes while the latter were asleep. The man is thought to be insane. The dispatch conveying this intelligence adds, that “if the knife and the pistol were fatal every time they were used, Cincinnati would have three or four murders a night *during hot weather*.”—The keeper of a bawdy-house in New York is placed under bail to answer the charge of debauching a fourteen-year-old girl.—While on a “prolonged spree,” a Brooklyn man makes three horrible attempts at suicide.—Finding another young man in animated conversation with his sweetheart, whom he was about to take on an excursion, Geo. Lacher, of Hoboken, N. J., became so enraged that he attempted to shoot his supposed rival. He missed his mark, but wounded his sweetheart.—Near Newburg, N. Y., the corpse of a man is found in an open field. It is believed that a murder has been committed.—A sportsman was arrested at Coney Island, N. Y., on a charge of grand larceny. A transaction in which race-horses and wagers play a decisive part is at the bottom of the charge.—J. St. Clair, of Baltimore, is held for a hearing on the charge of having defrauded United States pensioners.—In consequence of a trifling dispute, D. Lazzaro, of New York, inflicts several wounds upon C. Pajalari. For this special occasion he fashioned a novel weapon, by fastening the blade of a razor to the end of an umbrella.—At Palestine, Tex., Sarah Pace, colored, accuses her husband of having deliberately burned their infant to death, and after it was dead, beat the body with a stick. Ever since the murder he terrified his wife by threats of death in case she should betray him. The man is described as a monster.—An Italian woman deposits a basket, containing the body of a murdered infant, behind a coal-box in a New York street. The woman alleges that she found the basket, and took it with the intention of appropriating it to her own use. When she discovered the nature of her “find,” she tried to get rid of it in the manner indicated. The coroner believed her story, because the dead infant bore no evidence of Italian descent.—At St. Louis, Mo., two Indians, attached to Dr. Carr’s medicine camp, tried to beat a small boy, but were prevented from doing so by a mechanic named Rose. A few days afterwards the two Indians “got drunk, and went on the war-path,” in order to get square with Rose. The latter was prepared for them and succeeded in wounding both. Other Indians, *perfectly sober*, then came to the rescue, and continued the attack much more savagely than their drunken brethren, until Dr. Carr and a police force dragged them off the ground.—A dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., states that during a fight between a sheriff’s *posse* and a leading member of a murderous association, known as Bald Knobbers, the latter was killed after

fatally wounding two of the *posse*. The sheriff's mission was to arrest the Bald Knobber for murder.—At Boston, Mass., W. H. Hutchinson, of Sweet's Portland Express Co., committed suicide on account of an error he had made in addressing a valuable express package.—Jonathan Farlow, of Crisfield, Md., died of strychnine. His widow was arrested on a charge of murder. Six weeks ago, Farlow, a widower, married the prisoner, who, although but sixteen years of age, has a fifteen-months old child. This child caused constant trouble between the newly-married couple. Some days ago, Mrs. F. bought strychnine to "kill rats with." She alleges that, at the same time, when she dissolved the poison in one glass, she poured some quinine into another. The former she took to a stable, in order to pour its contents into a rat-hole; the latter her husband emptied. By some fatal mistake this order of things was reversed, and her husband died of the poison.—The feeling of the people of Surrey County is so bitter against R. Coleman, a negro, who assaulted Mrs. R., that fears of lynching are entertained.—Enraged at being rejected, a young man named Gammon, living near Dixon Springs, Tenn., spread defamatory reports about Miss Brooks. The father of the lady emptied both barrels of a shot-gun into the body of the defamer, fatally wounding him.—At Washington, D. C., a rough resisted the attempt of an officer to arrest him. In the struggle, both men fell, and the officer then made use of his pistol, wounding both himself and the rough with one and the same bullet.—New York policemen, in citizens' clothing, attempt to force their way into a saloon, on Sunday night, in spite of the protest of the saloon-keepers. A dispute ensues, during which three more policemen come upon the scene, and help to arrest the "offenders," whom they drag to the station-house, brutally clubbing them "all the way from the scene" of the first encounter. "The faces and necks of the saloon-keepers," the report states, "were a mass of gore," while "it required a minute examination to discover even the slightest scratch or other evidence of an assault upon the policemen."—At Lexington, Ga., an infuriated mob lynched a negro who had attempted to outrage the sister of Editor Shackleford.—B. McGuire, of New York, who was assaulted and sustained a severe fracture of the skull, refused to name his assailants. Some persons were arrested, however, who have had a quarrel with McG. in a liquor-store.—Lena Rice, of New York, attempts to commit suicide; cause, unknown.

JULY 12.—News from San Francisco, Cal., tells of the lynching, at Colusa, of a Chinaman, who, out of revenge, had murdered Mrs. Bullion.—An Italian interpreter and the foreman of two gangs of Italians at work in the village of Hobart, N. Y., had a dispute about their men, and became involved in a fight, which resulted in the wounding of G. Gambaddo and J. Borgia.—A convict in the Riverside Penitentiary, Pittsburg, Pa., is delivered at the end of his term to the authorities of Missouri, for the murder of a policeman.—From the same city, W. Hayes, another convict, is escorted to Chicago, where he will be tried for the murder of Watts. General depravity and criminal inclinations appear to have been the causes of the crimes in both cases.—Forbidden to marry the man of her choice, Miss V. Meets, of Graham County, N. C.,

commits suicide.—Dr. Frank Gallagher is arrested in Oakland, Cal., on a charge of murder by malpractice.—A New York woman, having been notified, on account of complaints made against her by other tenants, to vacate the rooms occupied by her in a tenement-house, set fire to the building.—P. L. Worth, a clerk in the New York Post-office, is sentenced to one year's imprisonment for opening mail letters.—While "temporarily insane," Albert Inslee, a well-to-do young man of Woodbridge, N. J., attempts to commit suicide.—John Everson, of Brooklyn, is knocked down and robbed by two footpads.—"Suffering from painter's colic, and much discouraged," H. Fleidner, of Brooklyn, N. Y., commits suicide.—At the point of a pistol, a sixteen-year-old boy induces his traveling companion, a grown man, named Lester, to "stand and deliver." After "delivering," Lester fired upon and wounded the youth, who, in turn, seriously wounded Lester.—Romeo di Premio, of New York, is locked up for outraging and terribly lacerating a nine-year-old girl.—A dastardly attempt is made at Negaunee, Mich., to derail a train.

JULY 13.—Miss Louise Jordan, of Woodbridge, N. J., commits suicide. The mother states that L. had for a long time been "down-hearted and ill." She seemed to have a secret which she would not confide to any one.—Postmaster Sammon, of Flatbush, N. Y., is arrested on a charge of stealing money.—A New York counterfeiter, caught while in possession of false coins, savagely attacks and slightly injures the detectives arresting him.—Mr. and Mrs. Bleakly, of Verplank, N. J., have a frightful midnight encounter with burglars; the latter escape. It is believed that the house-breakers belong to a gang of thieves, who, for some weeks have committed systematic depredations in towns along the Hudson River.—A newspaper reporter, unjustly accused of favoring in his reports certain Coney Island hotel-keepers at the expense of others, assaults one of his accusers.—At Lewisburg, W. Va., J. Speer Thompson, a prominent lawyer, is tried for the murder of Col. Elbert Fowler, also a lawyer. A feud of long standing, resulting from political animosity and factious strife, was the cause of the crime.—At New York, G. Crifasi is tried for the deliberate murder of Caresi; cause, jealousy.—A colored clergyman of Kingston, N. Y., is accused of stealing his congregation's funds.—In Edmundson County, Ky., J. Holcomb and John Deeze, farmers, set out for the avowed purpose of settling an old grudge they had against William and Jake Oller, father and son. They go armed, meet armed resistance, and are both killed.—A New York policeman is accused of arresting and assaulting a respectable tradesman on trumped-up charges. The officer is said to have thus acted from a motive of revenge, the tradesman having made complaints against him.—While under the influence of liquor, James McClay, of Perth Amboy, N. J., forces Mrs. Mattisher from the stoop into a room of her house, locks the door, and throwing the lady on the floor, attempts to ravish her. The timely arrival of Mrs. M.'s husband prevents the consummation of the foul deed.—Two notorious thieves are indicted for grand larceny at New York. Both are habitual and incorrigible criminals.—At Birmingham, Conn., an irate husband avenges insults offered to his wife by fiercely assaulting John Connors, a notorious "masher," who, but a short time

before the castigation, had been charged with enticing a young girl away from home.—In the inquest on the body of James Bush, who was found dead (skull fractured), near the foot of Fourteenth Street, New York, the coroner fails to elicit any details from the witnesses.—The Flynns and Wards, two families living in adjacent shanties at Seventy-second Street, New York City, have a row, during which Peter Flynn is stabbed in the back.—In consequence of ugly rumors, the body of J. T. Tennison, a wealthy farmer of Johnson County, Kan., was exhumed and arsenic found in the stomach. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict to that effect, but did not put blame upon any one. T. had been separated from his wife; after a lapse of time he reunited himself with her, but made certain contracts concerning his property which displeased her. This fact and his sudden death gave rise to the rumors which led to the exhuming of the body.—The assistant superintendent of a Boston insurance company deserted his wife and children to elope with an eighteen-year-old girl. The couple was traced to Indianapolis, where the man was arrested.—Miss Louise Tucker, of Woodridge, N. J., makes a probably fatal attempt to kill herself. Some months previously she had been assaulted by her lover, and ever since then has been nervous and in delicate health. (A number of other suicides occurred in the same place during the weeks preceding the period covered by this record, another proof of the observation frequently made by moral statisticians, that crimes of a certain nature have a sort of contagious influence on affected minds.)—Archie Martin, convicted of the murder of H. McNeill, suffers the death penalty at Rockingham, N. C. A number of causes are assigned for M.'s crime; alcohol had nothing to do with it.—Jas. Fitzgibbon, sixty-seven years of age, committed suicide while in the Shenandoah (Pa.) jail. He had been prosecuted by his own son, "for surety of the peace," and committed to prison in default of payment of costs. The county commissioners ordered his release, but the bearer of this order came too late. Whatever the cause of his son's prosecution may have been (it is unknown to us), the motive for the suicide is surely not inexplicable.—A New York and a Brooklyn girl are arrested for "shop-lifting."—The horribly disfigured body of F. Rollins, sixteen years old, is found floating in a pond in Dover, N. H. From statements made by some of his former companions, it is inferred that the boy "had a quarrel, was set upon and beaten, and, while unconscious, thrown into the pond."—At Athens, Ga., T. Murray killed J. H. Reaves. "The shooting was the result of a business quarrel." Murray bought out the livery stable of Reaves, with the understanding that the latter was not to engage in the same business again, in the same city. Reaves, however, evaded this agreement by setting up his son in the business.—Miss Elliott, a prepossessing young lady of Rockbridge County, Va., shot at and slightly wounded D. Clark, who had slandered her.—A Boston cab-driver robs the house of a wealthy resident of Commonwealth Avenue. On the night of the burglary, "cabby" was engaged to take the wealthy man to his home. Seeing a good opportunity for entering the house, he returned with a confederate a few hours later and perpetrated the crime.

JULY 14.—A New York girl, under age, elopes with a gambler after many clandestine meetings, to which, on discovering them, her father objected.—In Fairmount Park, Pa., Ernest Kammev kills his wife, and sends three bullets into his own body, but does not succeed in killing himself instantly. He states that he and his wife were tired of life and agreed to die together. He asked to be allowed to die, as he wished to "keep his part of the agreement."—On account of financial losses, A. Remmey, of Port Jervis, N. Y., committed suicide at the Grand Union Hotel, in New York City. Before leaving the world, he wrote an affectionate letter to his wife, in which he states that, after having lost all and being financially ruined, he could not "again face his family and relatives."—Detected in cheating the government, the postmaster at Fort Abraham Lincoln commits suicide. "To avoid disgrace," the report states, "without a word of explanation, he blew his brains out."—In New York, the widow of Capt. Jack Hussey, the murdered life-saver, is seriously wounded by Mrs. Maxwell. The latter had frequently quarreled with Mrs. Hussey's daughter, and on the evening of the assault intended to "settle the old grudge." Mother and daughter were together when the assault was made. The report states that, on the evening in question, Mrs. Maxwell had swallowed enough beer to make her more quarrelsome than usual.—Geo. Paterson, a wealthy manufacturer of Paterson, N. J., was drowned in a mill-pond adjoining his property. It is believed that he committed suicide (?) out of fear of imprisonment. A year ago, he, while on a spree, shot a man on his premises, and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment. He appealed, and it was recently rumored that the sentence of the lower court would be sustained.—A New York tramp, dissatisfied with the kind of food which a charitable woman gives him, resorts to violence, but is severely wounded by a courageous young girl.—A New York baker, named Gassmann, laboring under the hallucination that he is being pursued by detectives, commits suicide. This sort of hallucination is so frequent among the Germans that a technical name has been invented for it, viz.: *Verfolgungswahn*.—Stephen Slattery, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was killed by his former employer, J. McGann. The latter had discharged S., and when the two met, some time afterwards, a quarrel ensued, during which McG. made use of the knife, with the result stated.—The editor-in-chief of the Lexington (Ky.) *Bulletin*, R. B. Chatham, shoots and kills Hoskins, one of his assistants. Chatham and Hoskins had been discussing politics and drinking freely, when a dispute arose over some trivial matter. Hoskins left the room, saying that he would soon return and "shoot it out." When he did return, entirely unarmed, C., without more ado, shot at him, but missed. H. fled, but too late to evade a second and fatal bullet from C.'s pistol.—At Gainesville, Texas, a fiend in human shape attempts to murder and frightfully wounds two young girls while they were asleep. It is believed that the deed was that of a maniac. The papers comment on the similarity between it and the successive murders of nine women in Austin, Texas.—Mr. Crane, the general passenger agent of the Wabash Western R. R., is robbed in a sleeping car, on his way to Chicago. The robber presented a pistol to Mr. Crane's head, and so frightened the porter of the car, that he was enabled to escape from

the train with his booty.—Desperadoes made a desperate attempt to rob Mr. Voorhis, the owner of a quarry near Portchester, N. Y., while the latter was on his way to the quarry to pay his hands. The highwaymen evidently knew that Mr. V. had a large sum with him, and they would have killed him (they did, in fact, shoot at him) if his men had not in time come to his rescue. One of the desperadoes has been arrested.—At Washington, D. C., J. C. Kennedy, a prominent lawyer, was murdered "in cool blood" by John Daily. There was apparently no provocation for the deed at the time. Daily is reported to have been "perfectly cool and unconcerned" after the deed. Previously, he had assaulted another prominent citizen. Some believe him to be insane; others think that he must have been on a spree. He has been in the poor-house and poor-hospital several times.—At New Haven, Conn., H. B. Chamberlain, who murdered Widow M. Ernst, the object of the murder being robbery, is sentenced to state prison for life. He appears indifferent to his fate.—In New York City, a number of counterfeiters are arrested; the decomposed body of an infant is found, with all the indications of murder, and two men are convicted for robbing the house of the morgue-keeper.—At the same place, E. McClave is arrested for assault and battery upon his wife, and a gang of roughs are brought to justice for beating a saloon-keeper, who asked for pay for the drink he had furnished them.—Two house-breakers are arrested in Boston, Mass.—Peter Winkler, of Jamaica, N. Y., dies in great agony of lockjaw, resulting "from the bite of a man with whom he had quarreled on the 4th of July." His assailant is described as a bad character, and a member of a gang of loafers and roughs, the same gang that attacked W., on the 4th of July, without provocation.—The son of the postmaster at Astoria, N. Y., is accused of opening mail letters which passed through the post-office at that place.

JULY 15.—While Mrs. D. Horn, of New York, is in jail awaiting sentence for "having abducted a pretty, innocent-looking girl of seventeen," her lawyers produce affidavits, showing that Mrs. H.'s alleged victim is a "hardened offender"—pretty, indeed, but anything rather than innocent, either sexually or otherwise.—An actress is arrested at Boston, Mass., on a charge of larceny. This is the third or fourth time she has been arrested for the same crime. She was but fourteen years of age when she set out on her criminal career.—During a strike at Jimtown, Pa., while evictions of workmen's families were multiplying daily and excitement ran high, an idiotic boy was shot and wounded by a special officer. The boy was ordered to halt, but not understanding the order, walked on. The officer then shot, wounded, and subsequently struck him with the butt of a gun.—Jacob Sharp, of New York, is sentenced to four years' imprisonment in Sing Sing for corrupting the municipal representatives of the people.—Efforts are made at New York to capture and extradite a Dutchman, who ran away from Holland with a banker's wife, the latter taking with her 50,000 florins of her husband's funds.—After quarreling with her husband all night long, and ending her nocturnal upbraidings by striking him with a heavy stick, Ellen Carey, the keeper of a boarding-house for aqueduct laborers, committed suicide. She was a woman "of such violent

temper, that her grown children were unable to live with her." Some years before her self-murder, she was sentenced to imprisonment for life, having been convicted of arson. Gov. Cleveland pardoned her after she had served two years of her sentence.—Mrs. Lillie Schwabach committed suicide because her husband could not give her as good a home as she desired. In her farewell epistle, she admitted that her husband had been kind and had done all he could for her, but she could not be happy in their home, which was situated over a store. She could not, she wrote, consistently and decently live in the place her husband had provided for her. The daily papers comment editorially on this "extraordinary reason for committing suicide."—A burglar tries to break into Inspector Steers's house, in New York.—During the examination, in New York, of a charge against Gaillard for failing to support his children, a singularly suggestive story is brought forth. Gaillard came to America with Adele Lipman, and established a bird-cage factory. Some time afterwards he went to Mexico, leaving Adele in charge of the factory. While he was absent, A. sold the store and ran away with another man, who in turn soon deserted her. She then returned to New York and married Lipman. Learning of the escapades of Adele, Gaillard married again; and now, neither one of them wishes to provide for the children which were born to them before G.'s trip to Mexico.—The wife of one of the Ravenna gang makes three unsuccessful attempts at suicide, out of fear that the gang, whose operations she had betrayed, would kill her.—A New York plumber, while, as the report states, "somewhat under the influence of liquor," stabbed and dangerously wounded his wife. She had refused to give him money to get a drink; this refusal seems not to have angered him, however, seeing that he was willing to compromise matters for a kiss. But when his wife refused to kiss him, he used the knife. The plumber is a man of good reputation, constantly at work and earning good wages. The couple have ten children.—The heaviest woman in New York (she weighs 340 pounds), accuses her husband of having "violently assaulted and seriously injured her." The husband, a "little fellow of retiring disposition," tells a woeful tale of suffering; his wife, he says, is in the habit of chastising him and throwing him out of their apartments, whenever differences arise. On the occasion in question, he had acted strictly on the defensive, but the unwonted resistance so disconcerted his spouse, that she fell and struck her head against a table.—A somewhat sensational story is told of a wealthy Chicago lady, who is said to have acted as a procuress for her own husband, the victim being a refined young girl, ostensibly engaged to act as a companion to an elderly lady.—At Denver, Col., Mrs. J. Witter is arrested on a warrant charging her with the crime of poisoning her husband. "It is a strange case."—Seaborn Green, a Creek Indian, admits that while in the custody of U. S. Marshal Phillips, near Enfaula, Creek Nation, he killed three of the marshal's *posse*, by cutting off their heads with an axe.

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It may as well be repeated here, that neither uniformity nor completeness is claimed for the record obtained, in the manner shown in the foregoing, during a period of nine months; it is even possible that the person intrusted by the writer with the task of making the clippings from newspapers may occasionally have overlooked an important bit of news. Such errors appear almost unavoidable; but so long as they are not intentionally committed for a given purpose, they cannot affect the final showing. In classifying the crimes thus recorded, the compiler adhered strictly to the evidences given in the newspaper reports; and whenever these reports described any delinquent as having to any degree been under the influence of liquor at the time of the commission of the crime, or habitually addicted to excessive drinking, his offense was invariably charged to liquor; even in such instances in which a different classification would have been warranted. Thus, for instance, the case of the Italian hod-carrier, related under date of July 4th, is classed among the crimes caused by drunkenness, merely because the report stated that the man was said to be under the influence of liquor. The true cause of this crime was not drunkenness, however. Tormented as only New York street urchins can torment members of a much-disliked and unjustly vilified nationality, the ignorant Italian, with the passionateness, impetuosity and impulsiveness peculiar to his countrymen, did what, under similar circumstances, any man of similar temperament and training would have done, when perfectly sober. The real cause of the crime was twofold: (1) The rowdyism of the urchins, a result of prejudice and defective education; and (2) the "hot temper" of the tormented Italian.

In like manner, and with equal justice, many other crimes, which have ungrudgingly been treated as having been caused by drunkenness, might have been accounted for under other captions; but it was the compiler's intention on this, as it has always been on every other similar occasion, to accord to his opponents the benefit of doubt, and to err on the side of fairness, rather than incur the slightest risk of an *opposite* reproach.

In thus summarizing and classifying the entire crimes-record, the following has been obtained, viz. :—

Number of five classes of crimes attributed to Love, Jealousy, Carnal Passion, etc.....	302
Number of five classes of crimes attributed to Liquor.....	193
“ “ “ “ “ Greed of Gain.....	188
Number of five classes of crimes attributed to Malice, Anger, Revenge, etc.....	280
Number of five classes of crimes attributed to Insanity.....	122
“ “ “ “ “ Domestic Infelicity....	207
“ “ “ “ “ Politics and Religion..	40
“ “ “ “ “ Other causes.....	353
“ of crimes for which no cause is assigned	311
“ “ attributed to self-evident causes	1,260
	<u>3,255</u>

A classified summary of the crimes *not* included in the 1,260 cases attributed to “self-evident causes,” shows the following :—

CRIMES.	CAUSES.								
	Love, Carnal Passion, etc.	Liquor.	Greed of Gain.	Malice, Revenge Anger, etc.	Insanity.	Domestic Infelicity.	Politics and Religion.	Other Causes.	No Cause Assigned.
Murder	157	98	122	196	30	109	34	113	150
Felonious Assault and } Criminal Assault. }	92	37	37	75	8	50	5	33	42
Arson.....	0	2	29	9	3	1	1	7	1
Suicide	53	56	0	0	81	47	0	199	118
	<u>302</u>	<u>193</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>207</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>353</u>	<u>311</u>
									<u>1,995</u>

The crimes classed as being due to self-evident causes need no further explanation, it is hoped, than the mere statement of their nature; for, bigamy, adultery, fornication, abortion, forgery, bribery, embezzlement (official and private), and like crimes, surely may be regarded as springing from self-evident causes. Concerning the other classifications, the writer cannot conceive of a better means of justifying his method than a

review of his critic's strictures affords him. The critic so often referred to in the preceding pages, says, among other things, (see Introduction, page 4):—

"There is no doubt that drunkenness is really responsible, at bottom, for many a crime which may be attributed to some other cause. Thus, among the crimes ascribed to 'domestic infelicity, with its multiform causes,' there must unquestionably have been not a few in which the unhappiness that precipitated the crime was due to habits of intoxication."

While this may be true in many instances, there is certainly no positive proof for it to be found in the facts set forth in our records, for in that case the particular crime would have been charged to liquor. Hence, the assumption that it is true must be based upon premises derived from presumptive evidence and inferential reasoning. If such evidence be admitted, what is to prevent us from reversing both premise and inference? Does the critic believe that domestic infelicity produced by drunkenness is more frequent than drunkenness produced by domestic infelicity? If he does, he must, in the absence of statistical data, have brought himself to that belief by abstract reasoning. If we should endeavor to do the same, we would probably reach a conclusion diametrically opposed to that of our critic. Upon one thing all students of this question are fully agreed, and that is, that a happy man rarely ever becomes a drunkard. Now, is it likely that a happy man,—one whose heart is filled with love, that all-absorbing and noblest passion of man; and who, in the possession of the object of that love, realizes in his own experiences the truth of Schiller's description of woman's mission—

* * * To her it is given
To twine with our life the bright roses of heaven ;

is it likely that such a man, in the plenitude of his bliss, will become a drunkard? Or, if he was a drunkard when he married, is it likely that he will be able to resist the charm of the warning voice of her in whom center all his desires, all his aims and strivings? We know of thousands of examples of drunkards reclaimed by woman through love alone; of debauchees and libertines permanently attracted to, and kept captive at, the family hearthstone by her whose privilege it is "to be weaving affection's sweet bond;" while it is not venturesome

to say that the cases of *happy* husbands and fathers who become drunkards, are exceedingly rare. If the contrary could be proved, it would only prove what no sane man believes—*i. e.*, that love of drink is a stronger passion than love of happiness, of wife and children. Moral statisticians tell us, in fact, that married life leads to many crimes; and that is so because marriages are not as happy, as a rule, as we would wish them to be. The reasons for this are too numerous to be stated, and if an attempt were made to state them, it might be that every reader would find a different one lacking in the list. Herbert Spencer assigns one general reason for it, which is certainly worth considering. He says: "Of all the causes which conspire to produce the disappointment of those glowing hopes with which married life is usually entered upon, none is so potent as the supremacy of sex." But there are many other causes which destroy the illusions of love—causes of a more matter-of-fact character than Spencer's supremacy of sex, and it is no doubt quite as frequently the husband who is disillusionized as the wife. Even if we ignore such producers of unhappiness as "incompatibility of temperaments," differences of tastes and inclinations, intellectual inequality, and all the innumerable disagreements that spring up between an ill-mated couple, there still remains a vast number of petty traits of human frailty, which often destroy marital happiness and lead both wife and husband astray—the one from the road of virtue, the other from the path of honor, integrity and temperance. The fact that, according to the French statistics before quoted, *eighty per cent.* of all forgeries, embezzlements, swindles and fraudulent bankruptcies are chargeable to married men, may not count for much, but it affords us a glimpse of the temptations to which married men are exposed. It is immaterial whether we accept or reject the reason given for this statistical fact in a majority of cases—namely, woman's passion for finery and man's proneness to yield to Eve's importunity in the matter of living beyond fixed limits of means;—it is immaterial because it cannot affect our conclusion, which is, that the same necessities of married life (whatever we may assume to be

their cause) which drive so many men to the commission of forgeries, swindles, embezzlements and fraudulent bankruptcies, probably drive an equal, or perhaps greater, number of men to intemperance. If all this be deemed insufficient to refute the argument of our critic, a plain statement of facts may, perhaps, answer that purpose. Drunkenness is *one* cause of domestic infelicity; but hundreds of other causes, independent of intemperance, are known to produce the same domestic infelicity, and each one of these many causes, which, as Spencer expresses it, "conspire to produce the disappointment of glowing hopes," may, and in many cases, no doubt, does, lead to drunkenness. This appears to be the only philosophical point of view from which this question can be judged. It does not follow, by the way, that the one who takes this view necessarily deserves to be classed with the *doctores misericordiae*, as those are styled who see but the dark sides of married life.

So much has been said and written about the potency of alcohol as a crime-producer, that men are naturally predisposed to accept this explanation, whenever there is the slightest semblance of justification for it, in preference to any rational analysis which sounds things to the bottom. It is for this reason, for example, that the part assigned to intemperance in the divorce statistics recently published, is so generally credited, although it is evident enough that domestic infelicity must in many cases have preceded that state of things which furnished the ground-work of such divorce-suits. An example, one of many, may be found in the foregoing fragment. It is recorded under date of July 7th. M. Eichmann lies down under a street-lamp to die, and tells his story to a policeman. He had married a widow, who made life so intolerable to him, that he took to drinking and disgraced himself. He was too proud to survive his shame. If he had been less sensitive, he would have lived on and continued to drink and to disgrace himself, and, in all probability, a divorce-suit on the ground of intemperance would have been the result. It would probably have been granted, and the divorce-statistician would faithfully have recorded against alcohol another case of domestic infelicity.

And now to conclude; admitting, for argument's sake, that the critic's strictures, considered as the result of abstract reasoning, are correct as to many cases, there certainly is nothing in the records which form the basis of the criticised summary, that could have warranted the compiler in attributing to alcohol what was clearly the outcome of domestic infelicity. If it be claimed that he should have done so on the presumptions which underlie the critic's strictures, there is nothing in reason or fairness that could have prevented him from reversing the proposition and giving *his* presumptive evidence for it.

Among the other strictures of our critic are the following:—

“In like manner, it is fair to suppose that a good many of the ‘violent eruptions of rage and like passions’ were heated to the degree of murder by alcohol. So among the 199 cases where suicide is ascribed to ‘destitution, despair, homesickness, and failures of all kinds,’ there were unquestionably many where the destitution and failure had been caused by drink, even if it be true that the victim was not drunk at the time.”

There is nothing to be said concerning the first objection, save that the reports of deeds of violence, resulting from the passions referred to, are generally very explicit in the matter of such details as tend to show whether the persons committing the crimes have, at the time, been under the influence of liquor; and in all such cases the compiler duly charged alcohol with the crime. Moreover, it is a fact, that reporters, yielding to a strong current of popular opinion, but too often intimate that “alcohol did it,” when there is really no evidence for it. If a murder takes place before a saloon, or if a row springs up between persons who have just left a bar-room, or if a saloon-keeper is mixed up in an assault, the reporters are very apt, sometimes merely for the sake of an alliterative caption, to make use of misleading phrases, such, for instance, as “A bar-room brawl,” or “Demon Drink Destroys Dennis,” or something similar. There are many such cases, and the likelihood is, that in our record alcohol is charged with much more in this particular than fairness would warrant. Perhaps it may not be amiss to remind the reader that in analyzing crimes resulting from such defects of temperament, one must be very cautious not to over-rate externals. We have already pointed out the

fact, statistically established, that the *sober* Corsicans commit more murders than the *hard-drinking* Swedes, and that this striking contrast is explained by difference of temperaments only. Considered in its general bearing, and with no reference to the figures presented here, the critic's opinion is perfectly correct; for it is this very class of crimes—*i. e.*, deeds of violence committed under the influence of passion—in which alcohol plays its principal part as an exciting or contributive cause. In every other respect it is almost insignificant, compared with other crime-producers.

What is said concerning suicides lacks foundation in fact and in theory; in fact, because only those cases of suicide were ascribed to "destitution, despair, homesickness, etc.," in which internal evidences excluded the presumption that drunkenness was directly or indirectly responsible; in theory, because the men, who from mere love of drink become paupers, are not, as a rule, made of the stuff out of which fate fashions self-murderers. In this category of suicides they are indeed the exceptions. Of course, there are those who, in moments of frenzy, while under the spell of *delirium tremens*, commit suicide; but in their case no mistake can be made as to cause. In his interesting book on *Les Classes Dangereuses*, H. A. Fregier, formerly Chief of Bureau at the *Prefecture de la Seine*, very justly observes that "poverty causes a very great number of suicides," and goes on to explain that those whom want leads to self-destruction are generally persons who are strongly "imbued with a sense of honor and self-respect," and who, rather than become criminals (as many do under the same circumstances), "leave this world, regrettingly, perhaps, but happy in the consciousness of departing with honor unsullied." Fregier, like all other students of social phenomena, particularly points out industrial crises as being the causes of increased crimes and suicides. Prof. Holtzendorff, whose essays on the criminal classes have attracted attention everywhere, fully confirms this view of the subject. The reader doubtless appreciates the difficulty of refuting any criticism which is based on surmises like those of our critic, and he will therefore excuse the intro-

duction of corroborative statistics which afford an excellent basis for comparison, and go a long way to show whether our data regarding the motives of suicide are reliable. In comparing these figures with ours, the reader should, however, bear in mind that in our country, with its immense immigration, the cases of suicide here in question naturally occur infinitely more often than in countries having no such immigration. A large proportion of the immigrants whom over-population crowds out of their native lands, come here with scanty means, and unless they find work at once, soon become destitute. Without friends, without the sustaining influence of family and home, unfamiliar with the ways, and totally unacquainted with the language of the people in whose country they live; forsaken, weary, homesick, what is to prevent these unfortunates (unless they are of the kind who "plant hope even upon the grave") from committing suicide? It is a significant fact, any way, that of the number of suicides reported in New York City during the period of the crimes-record, fully three-fifths were committed by Germans. Oettingen* cites Wagner's investigations into the motives of thirty thousand suicides, giving the following proportions:—

Of one hundred suicides—

- 38.20 were caused by insanity, including political and religious enthusiasm, fanaticism and hallucinations.
- 11.40 were caused by physical want and ailing.
- 12.90 were caused by business failures.
- 11.90 were caused by dissolute living, *drunkenness*, passion for gambling, lewdness.
- 9.80 were caused by domestic disagreements.
- 9.80 were caused by fear of punishment, remorse, shame, etc.
- 5.40 were caused by weariness of life.
- 3.60 were caused by anger, ambition, jealousy, unrequited love.
- 0.80 were caused by general discontent.
- 1.20 were caused by grief on account of others (loss of relatives, etc.)

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Recent investigations confirm, in part, this classification of

* "Moralstatistik" (3d edition), p. 780.

motives, as appears from the following, quoted from the same source,* viz.:—

KNOWN CAUSES OF SUICIDES.	Percentage.
1. Misfortune, destitution, misery generally.....	11.00
2. Domestic troubles.....	13.70
3. Jealousy, love, dissoluteness (which includes drunkenness).....	18.90
4. Punishment and fear of punishment.....	22.80
5. Diseases of the brain (same as above).....	32.90
6. Crimes....	0.70
	<hr/> 100

Our opponents (not our critic) will, of course, single out the proportion of suicides caused by diseases of the brain, and attribute ninety-nine per cent. of the latter to the excessive use of alcohol. In anticipation of this well-worn trick, we quote the same authority† in relation to the increasing prevalence of mental disorders. Referring to a number of investigations, our author approvingly cites the following conclusions formulated by E. Friedel, and published in a journal devoted to jurisprudence:‡ “Among the persons declared to be insane (by the courts), a large proportion suffered from progressive paralysis. This disease, which appears to keep pace with the civilization and hyper-refinement of our age, prevails only among highly cultured nations, and among these it occurs more frequently in the Northern than in the Southern peoples; more frequently in cities than in villages; it affects the higher classes in a larger proportion than the lower; the talented, well-educated and energetic more than the dull, uncultured and indifferent; its influence is felt more among persons of choleric and sanguine, than among those of melancholy and phlegmatic, temperaments.” To this O. adds a vast array of concurrent utterances by acknowledged authorities, and concludes with his favorite reference to the part which the defects of the social organism, the religious and political tendencies of the times, home-life, etc., play in this question.

No matter what conclusions the reader may draw from these

* Oettingen, p. 782.

† Ibid., p. 682.

‡ *Die Deutsche Gerichtszeitung*.

and the preceding quotations, he will surely not be able, unless prejudices blind him, to escape the conviction that our opponents' arguments, by which drunkenness is made to appear as the most prolific crime-producer, are not sustained by science; nor will our critic, we trust, fail to admit, that, so far as suicides are concerned, the compiler did not present any conclusions which are in conflict with what the most competent men of science have demonstrated with convincing force and clearness.

Two other features of our mode of classification remain to be explained. Under the head of "other causes," all crimes are accounted for, which it would have been unnecessary, for present purposes, to tabulate separately under special captions. To this category belong all the misdeeds and outrages perpetrated by "White Caps," Southern Regulators, etc.; also all acts of lawlessness of whatever description, including "lynching," persecution of Chinamen, destruction of saloon-keepers' property by mobs (the latter sometimes led by clergymen), and similar deeds of violence; also all crimes growing out of labor troubles and social movements.

The crimes for which "no cause has been assigned" are usually of a character which precludes the presumption that alcohol had anything to do with them—crimes like the Gainesville murder, referred to in the foregoing fragment, under date of July 14th; or, to cite a more recent example, the murder of the New York druggist's clerk, Wechsung. The very fact that the perpetrators of such crimes baffle the most ingenious efforts to discover and capture them, is, in itself, the strongest presumptive evidence that they could not have been drunk. Drunken criminals are, as a rule, readily apprehended; they betray themselves, and it is for this reason that organized bands of robbers insist upon the strictest sobriety on the part of their members.

If, with these explanations, the summary of the entire crimes-record (of which latter the present fragment is a typical example) be carefully considered, the conclusion is inevitable, that while drunkenness is indeed a cause of many crimes, it is not of such magnitude and fecundity as a crime-producer, nor

of such threatening prevalence, nor of such far-reaching and dire consequences, as many other vices (see *list of clergymen's crimes*), which no sane man would think of correcting by the means proposed by Prohibitionists. Judged without bias, the record cannot be said to warrant the gloomy apprehensions which our opponents persistently endeavor to arouse in the minds of the people. There is nothing in it to justify the belief that our nation is doomed to moral and political decay through the ravages of intemperance, or, for that matter, through the influence of individual depravity in any respect. What appears to be more dangerous, far more ominous and threatening, is that spirit of "White-Cap" and other lawlessness, which, sometimes under the guise of morality, appears to seize upon entire communities and to subvert every principle of liberty and justice; or that blind fanaticism, which, swaying great masses, ostracises, defames and persecutes the very best men in the community on account of their opinions;* or that wholesale political corruption, of which our fragment presents a fair sample in the case of the Sharp-briberies; or that mercenary and groveling spirit which in so many cases has debased law-making to a money-making business; or that partisan spirit, which, when its own ends are concerned, does not hesitate to sanction the destruction even of life and of the right of property, in order to intimidate or terrorize opponents;† or the tendency of the time to aggravate by unwise

* The New York *Tribune*, of April 26th, contains the following dispatch from Pittsburg, Pa.: "At the meeting of the National Reform Association here this afternoon the Rev. George K. Morris, of Philadelphia, discussed the prohibition question. Among other things, he said: 'If prohibition is defeated in this State it will be by the stay-at-home vote of these godly Christian people, who think the question does not concern them. The time is coming when traitors will have to leave the camp and go out under the black flag, their own colors. We have ministers in such a position. Among them is Dr. Howard Crosby, of New York, the pet of the liquor interests. We have been treating him too tenderly, and it is now time that we drive him over to the place where he belongs. What we need is to drive the weak-kneed out of our ranks. These ministers, Dr. Crosby and others, who favor the liquor-dealers, are the men who have wine upon their tables daily. If a man, masquerading as a minister of the Gospel, is afraid because some members of his vestry happen to be wealthy liquor-dealers, we should make his name a hissing and a by-word. He should be driven from the Church.'"

† In the May number of the *Forum*, a Republican politician advocates the passage of a law declaring all chattel mortgages held by brewers to be null and void. This is recommended—in an article replete with falsehood, braggadocio and demagogism—as a means of stopping the brewers' political action in defense of their property.

laws the existing social and industrial evils, already so fruitful of indigence and crimes; or, finally, the many prejudices against different races and nationalities. These are, indeed, causes of crimes which might engender grave fears in the mind of the timid or the pessimist; but even they will not disturb the hopefulness of the average person who believes with Macaulay, that mankind is growing better in every way from year to year, and that the complaints of those alarmists who fairly delight in contrasting the past with the present, to the disadvantage of the latter, rarely ever know the things they talk of. As to the crimes which do not arise from what in this case might, indeed, be styled collective guilt, we know that there always has been and will be a certain proportion of men and women too weak physically, mentally and morally to maintain their places in the struggle for existence—men and women who lag behind, or drop by the wayside, or succumb entirely in one way or another. There always will be those who err (since erring is human); those who sin and earn the wages of sin. So long as St. Paul's words remain true—words which Cowper paraphrased in the lines—

“But what we would—so weak is man—
Lies oft remote from what we can;”

so long as the flesh is weaker than the spirit; so long as man is so constituted that “virtue engages his assent,” while “pleasure wins his heart,” just so long will there be vices and crimes, and no laws of human making can change this result of God's own doing. So long as human frailty and the organic defects of society, to which casual reference has been made so often in the preceding pages, continue to exist, just so long will pauperism, insanity and crimes continue to exist, and to furnish to self-appointed moralists and reformers welcome occasions for lurid oratory. The idea that all this would be changed, if alcohol could be banished out of the world, would scarcely deserve the slightest effort necessary to refute it, if it were not propagated by so many clergymen, of whom a vast majority belong to two well-known denominations. It is inexplicable why they should lend their aid to such misleading

and abortive efforts, when there is so much for them to do in their legitimate sphere of activity; when—as a glance at our table of clergymen's crimes will show them—there are so many other vices far more dangerous to the individual and to society than drunkenness ever can be. Some readers may not be inclined to regard this as inexplicable; they may, perhaps, recollect this passage in Hume's History of England, describing “the interested diligence of the clergy,” in past ages, which might serve as an explanation for the same thing nowadays:—

“Each ghostly practitioner, in order to render himself more precious in the eyes of his retainers, will * * * continually endeavor, by some novelty, to excite the languid devotion of his audience. No regard will be paid to truth, morals or decency in the doctrines inculcated. Every tenet will be adopted that best suits the disorderly affections of the human frame. Customers will be drawn to each conventicle by new industry and address, *practicing on the passion and credulity of the populace.*”

Hume's judgment is evidently a little too harsh; at all events, it does not, in all things, apply to our time, for, whatever else may be said of the present agitation of the clergy, there can be no doubt that it proceeds from a sincere conviction, and is believed, however erroneously, to lead to practicable means of accomplishing a laudable end. But for this very reason, and because our clergymen are the chosen guardians of morality, they should exercise the greatest caution in the preparation and presentation of their arguments; they should be unwilling to write what they do not know to be absolutely true; they should look into the question which they discuss; they should *learn* before they think of teaching. If they did do so, they would find, that, compared with all other crime-producing causes, drunkenness dwindles almost into insignificance, and that if any one human passion were to be singled out as the greatest crime-producer, the choice would have to fall (next to greed of gain) upon love, with all that belongs to it and grows out of it. They might then find some grain of truth in Byron's—

“O Love! thou art the very god of evil;
For, after all, we cannot call thee devil.”

There can be no doubt, no matter what clergymen and their female coadjutors may say to the contrary, that carnal

passion alone, with its long train of sinister consequences—prostitution, adultery, rape, abortion, infanticide, the destruction of countless homes and of the welfare of innumerable children, the defects of mind and body transmitted to coming generations through syphilitic diseases—that this alone outweighs by far all the evil wrought by alcohol. If to this we add the crimes growing out of jealousy, unrequited love, blighted hopes, etc., and the eighty per cent. of crimes against property before alluded to; together with the ultimate effects of those nameless practices to which an eminent American physician attributes the alarming prevalence of sterility,* and in which an equally eminent French *savant* saw sufficient justification for styling our century the century of *les maladies de la matrice*, we obtain a result which certainly warrants the assertion, that the crimes in which a woman is at the bottom outnumber those caused by alcohol in a proportion of twenty to one. Yet no Prohibitionist would think of sustaining the proposition made at Andrea's imaginary symposium by an imaginary Cato (see page 15 of this pamphlet)—although it is framed strictly in accordance with prohibitory logic.

Reference to this point of the question has been made so frequently, because, as every one knows, clergymen and women are almost the only propagators of the exaggerations concerning the effects of alcohol. In any fair effort to ascertain the sources of crimes, no other reason, save the stated one, would justify the singling out and making a sort of scapegoat of any one vice or passion; for, as has been repeated so often in these pages, no conclusion worthy of the name can be reached in this case (or any other) unless all the conditions which make up the life of the individual and of society be duly considered. In any such investigation, we are necessarily constrained to follow old lines of inquiry, and make practical application, so far as possible, of those results of such inquiries which are universally conceded to be reliable. Viewed from this standpoint, the summary of crime-causes, which is presented here, together with the fragment of our crimes-record, contains absolutely nothing that is in conflict

* Dr. Nathan Allen.

with, or could be refuted by, any scientific evidence. Neither from the well-stocked storehouse of moral statistics, nor from the vast accumulation of data which we owe to the researches of sociologists and psychologists, can any argument be derived which would overthrow the showing of these figures. Any fair-minded man will discover in them strong corroboration of the conclusions which we have already quoted from recognized authorities. He will easily discern the great difference (in nature and proportion) between the crimes which must be attributed to social and political defects, and those which grow out of individual depravity. He will readily see the difference between the habitual criminal and the delinquent whom the impulses of the moment, the short-lived dominion of passion over reason, the force of unusual circumstances, etc., incite to crime. Now, let us ascertain what, looked at from this point of view, our figures show. There are, to begin with, the many crimes committed against life, liberty and property by organized bodies of so-called law-abiding and respectable citizens, who claim, in extenuation of their misdeeds, either that the law fails to suppress immorality, and that they must, therefore, take it into their own hands; or that the law affords undue protection to certain classes of citizens, who are alleged to be incapable of self-control and unfit for citizenship; or that the presence of certain frugal people is detrimental to the welfare of the wage-workers and requires heroic means of repression; or that certain time-honored vocations offend the moral sense of a community, and that the latter must, therefore (sometimes under the leadership of the clergy), resort to dynamite to remove the obnoxious object; and so on through the long list of similar excuses. The crimes growing out of the discontent of large classes of people, who, misled by selfish leaders, act on the presumption that force only can remedy the unequal distribution of wealth, are more numerous than is usually supposed. Aside from the crimes committed by anarchists and extreme socialists, there are innumerable causes of crime created by that tyrannical abuse of power and leadership which of late years has driven thousands of wage-workers out of the ranks of honest bread-winners. The boycott, the scab-

rule, and other like excrescences of a deplorable condition of things, for which society must in a measure be held responsible, cannot be ignored in an impartial effort to enumerate these classes of crime-producers. Then there are the crimes committed by organized bands of robbers and murderers, the outcome of a spirit of lawlessness which prevails, and appears almost inevitable, in the primitive communities of some parts of our country, and which, doubtless, is due mainly to organic defects of society as it exists there. Next we have the long list of crimes against property, of which a great proportion is due to the indigence growing out of social and industrial circumstances. And as to this latter point we may as well again quote Oettingen, the favorite authority of our opponents. We translate from the original (page 390):—

“I am far from underrating the far-reaching importance and beneficence of the marvelous development of our industries and its inevitable effect upon the progress of the civilization of our time; but I cannot ignore the fact, that behind the imposing grandeur and the dazzling splendor of our industrial achievements; behind the great engines of labor which testify to man’s boundless ingenuity; behind the division of labor rendered necessary by the wholesale productions of steam-factories; behind the deafening turmoil of competition; behind the sumptuous exterior of colossal industrial schemes, born of association and the concentration of capital—I cannot ignore, I say, that behind all these *lurks the demon of social misery, of that pauperism* which is logically and inevitably connected with the systematic ‘atomization’ of our working classes.”

There is no need of statistical comparison in order to convince the reader that at industrial centers and in populous cities the proportion of crimes against property is much greater than in rural localities, and that this difference is in almost exact proportion to the greater degree of indigence which prevails at the former places. The proletariat of large cities and great industrial centers is, to a certain extent, the recruiting ground of the criminal classes, and whenever drunkenness appears here, it is almost exclusively a result of indigence. It is not an exciting cause, but simply one of many vices that make up the general depravity of that class of peo-

ple. No small proportion of these crimes is committed by, or at the instigation of, prostitutes and their allies; some statisticians assigning as much as forty per cent. of these crimes to this class of criminals. Another very large proportion, particularly of those crimes requiring a certain degree of skill and some education, are attributable, as we have seen from the French statistics before quoted, to woman's passion for finery and man's willingness to gratify that passion;* while in very few cases can drunkenness be said to be the cause of these crimes. At all events, our record gives no evidence contrary to this assertion. As a matter of fact, the indigent drunkards, or, rather, the besotted paupers, are the least dangerous in this respect. Every New Yorker is familiar with the spectacle they present, when perambulating the streets in search of remnants of beer. In the army of depredators, who jeopardize the security of property, the drunkards are very rare indeed, for reasons which have been explained too often to need repeating. In this class, we naturally find the greatest proportion of habitual criminals, made such by innate propensity, lack of education, vicious example and surroundings, and a number of other factors, among which heredity, no doubt, plays an important part; but to what extent intemperance must be held accountable for inherited criminal propensities, it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to determine. It is worth while to notice, that in regard to the question of heredity, our opponents are, as a rule, woefully at fault; it affords them the widest possible range for harrowing fictions, because the whole subject is one that eludes statistical analysis. If reliable inquiries count for anything, it is safe to say, however, that sexual excesses, syphilitic diseases, marriages between persons under the age of complete sexual maturity, and those feminine practices which have already

* Even among the habitual criminals this motive is frequently found to underlie crime. In his "Real and Imaginary Effects, etc.," the writer quotes the opinions of a number of prison-officials, and among them that of the Superintendent of the Kings County Penitentiary, who said (to the writer) that "nearly every forger, burglar and highwayman in this institution is regularly visited by a woman—usually a gaudily dressed creature, who displays uncommonly warm affection for the object of her visits. It is to provide such creatures with finery that burglaries, forgeries, robberies and similar crimes are most frequently committed."

been alluded to, are far more productive of criminal propensities in the offspring than inebriety. In his "The Jukes," a most remarkable and justly famous book, R. L. Dugdale condenses in a single sentence the whole gist, not only of this question, but also of the relation which intemperance should be held to bear to crimes. After enumerating the intemperate members of the Jukes family (a family of born criminals), he adds:*

"It must not, however, be argued from these figures, that inebriety is *the* cause of these men becoming habitual criminals, because there are other causes of crime, which, it is more than probable, are the *common cause of both crime and intemperance, notably sexual excess and insane ancestry.*"

Next in importance may be classed the crimes resulting from political corruption, because they lower, more than any other crime-producer, the standard of public morality. In so brief a period as that is which the fragment of our record covers, there were reported no less than six such evidences, including the Sharp-briberies and the systematic stealings of an entire corps of tax-collectors. The same proportion holds good throughout the record. If, in conclusion, the reader again consider the number of crimes positively traced to domestic infelicity; to love and lust, and all that belongs to, and grows out of, both; of crimes traced to greed, revenge, malice, hatred, brutality, cruelty, ambition, and all the other vices and passions before enumerated; to political and religious differences and other like causes—he will be made aware what a comparatively small proportion of crimes remains to be attributed to drunkenness. *And this proportion is really smaller than our table shows it to be.* There are, of course, innumerable other causes which tend to produce crimes (the reading of dime-novels, for instance; intellectual sloth, lack of amusement or occupation, etc.), but for our purposes the enumeration is sufficiently complete, and may stand as it is, especially in view of the fact that the writer intends soon to publish a more exhaustive treatise on the subject, embodying abundant data, which are at present being arranged.

That the actual proportion of crimes due to alcohol is much

* Page 92 of the fourth Putnam edition.

smaller than would appear from our summary is self-evident, seeing that we have included among the crimes attributable to drunkenness every misdeed, in the description of which liquor was mentioned in any manner whatsoever. In very many, perhaps in the majority of cases, drunkenness could not, from the very nature of things, have been more than a contributive cause. We cannot here enter into a general discussion on the nature of drunkenness, or on the different effects which alcohol exercises upon different temperaments and characters; it is sufficient to point out the fact, that while a man of strong nerves, naturally pugnacious and fight-loving, may be rendered as murderously aggressive by intoxication as by any other cause of intense excitement, no amount of alcohol can transform a peace-loving man, of humane instincts and charitable and forgiving disposition, into a murderer. On the contrary, it is a well-known fact, that persons answering the latter description, are apt to become gushingly and irrepressibly affectionate when under the influence of liquor. This statement, which will scarcely be gainsaid, ought to be sufficient to show that in many of the cases here in question, alcohol could not have been more than a contributive cause, the absence of which would not, in all likelihood, have prevented the crimes. Thus, it will be seen that the proportion of misdeeds attributable to alcohol alone is very small indeed; and that it is confined almost exclusively to acts of violence committed under stress of provoking circumstances, great excitement, and the consequent ebullition of anger or other kindred passions.

With these facts and explanations placed before him in the light of the teachings of the Bible, of history, and of the moral and social sciences;—facts and explanations, supported not only by all attainable statistical evidences already published, but also by the concurrent opinions of a great number of penologists and prison-officials of practical experience, the reader will doubtless be constrained, unless bias actuates him, to admit that drunkenness—detestable as it is in itself—is not, we repeat, of such fecundity as a crime-producer as to warrant any measures other than those which are at present employed by civilized societies as guards against the more dangerous

vices and passions, which, in conjunction with other factors already enumerated, produce 90 per cent. of *all* crimes.

The question whether prohibitory measures, if carried to the very verge of absolute tyranny, would wipe out the comparatively small proportion of crimes due to alcohol, does not belong here; yet we may be allowed, in conclusion, to present the following figures taken from the United States Census of 1880, giving the proportion of the increase of population and the proportion of the increase of crimes in nine States, including Maine, and seven States having a large colored population:—

STATE.	Proportion of Increase of Population.	Proportion of Increase of Crimes.	Excess of Crimes-Increase over Increase of Population, and <i>vice versa</i> . [*] Per cent.
California.....	54.3	68.2	25.6
Delaware.....	17.2	22.7	32.0
Florida.....	43.5	50.3	15.6
Kentucky.....	24.8	31.0	25.0
Louisiana.....	29.3	26.2	<i>d</i> 11.8
Maine.....	3.5	9.2	162.9
Maryland.....	19.7	21.6	9.6
Missouri.....	25.9	25.8	<i>d</i> 0.5
Virginia.....	23.4	24.0	2.5

At a glance it will be seen, that in the State of Maine the excess of the increase of crimes over the increase of population, is greater by 409 per cent. than the highest ratio of such excess in the other States named in the table. This showing, to which the words of the late Judge Goddard, quoted on a preceding page, lend additional significance, places our opponents in a sad predicament, for they must either admit that Prohibition is a frightful producer of drunkenness and of crimes, or that our assertion concerning inebriety, in its relation to crimes, is correct. In either case, the writer may, with unusual equanimity, contemplate the likelihood that his opponents will make an uncommonly strong effort to disprove his assertions and statistical arguments. He certainly wishes for, and would encourage, such an effort; and he reiterates the assurance, that no writer was ever more willing than he is to acknowledge his errors, as soon as they are pointed out to him.

^{*} *d* signifies decrease.